

ACTIVIN RECEPTOR-LIKE KINASES, PROTEINS HAVING  
SERINE THREONINE KINASE DOMAINS AND THEIR USE.

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Field of the Invention

This invention relates to proteins having  
5 serine/threonine kinase domains, corresponding nucleic acid  
molecules, and their use.

Background of the Invention

The transforming growth factor- $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ ) superfamily consists of a family of structurally-related proteins,  
10 including three different mammalian isoforms of TGF- $\beta$  (TGF- $\beta$ 1,  $\beta$ 2 and  $\beta$ 3), activins, inhibins, müllerian-inhibiting substance and bone morphogenic proteins (BMPs) (for reviews see Roberts and Sporn, (1990) Peptide Growth Factors and Their Receptors, Pt.1, Sporn and Roberts, eds. (Berlin: Springer - Verlag) pp 419-472; Moses *et al* (1990) Cell 63, 245-247). The proteins of the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily have a wide variety of biological activities. TGF- $\beta$  acts as a growth inhibitor for many cell types and appears to play a central role in the regulation of embryonic development,  
15 tissue regeneration, immuno-regulation, as well as in fibrosis and carcinogenesis (Roberts and Sporn (199) see above).

Activins and inhibins were originally identified as factors which regulate secretion of follicle-stimulating hormone secretion (Vale *et al* (1990) Peptide Growth Factors and Their Receptors, Pt.2, Sporn and Roberts, eds. (Berlin: Springer-Verlag) pp.211-248). Activins were also shown to induce the differentiation of haematopoietic progenitor cells (Murata *et al* (1988) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85, 2434 - 2438; Eto *et al* (1987) Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 142, 1095-1103) and induce mesoderm formation in Xenopus embryos (Smith *et al* (1990) Nature 345, 729-731; van den Eijnden-Van Raaij *et al* (1990) Nature 345, 732-734).

35 BMPs or osteogenic proteins which induce the formation of bone and cartilage when implanted subcutaneously (Wozney *et al* (1988) Science 242, 1528-1534), facilitate neuronal

differentiation (Paralkar *et al* (1992) *J. Cell Biol.* **119**, 1721-1728) and induce monocyte chemotaxis (Cunningham *et al* (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **89**, 11740-11744). Müllerian-inhibiting substance induces regression of the  
5 Müllerian duct in the male reproductive system (Cate *et al* (1986) *Cell* **45**, 685-698), and a glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor enhances survival of midbrain dopaminergic neurons (Lin *et al* (1993) *Science* **260**, 1130-1132). The action of these growth factors is mediated  
10 through binding to specific cell surface receptors.

Within this family, TGF- $\beta$  receptors have been most thoroughly characterized. By covalently cross-linking radio-labelled TGF- $\beta$  to cell surface molecules followed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis of the affinity-labelled  
15 complexes, three distinct size classes of cell surface proteins (in most cases) have been identified, denoted receptor type I (53 kd), type II (75 kd), type III or betaglycan (a 300 kd proteoglycan with a 120 kd core protein) (for a review see Massague (1992) *Cell* **69** 1067-1070) and more recently endoglin (a homodimer of two 95 kd subunits) (Cheifetz *et al* (1992) *J. Biol. Chem.* **267** 19027-19030). Current evidence suggests that type I and type II receptors are directly involved in receptor signal transduction (Segarini *et al* (1989) *Mol. Endo.*, **3**, 261-272; Laiho *et al* (1991) *J. Biol. Chem.* **266**, 9100-9112) and may  
20 form a heteromeric complex; the type II receptor is needed for the binding of TGF- $\beta$  to the type I receptor and the type I receptor is needed for the signal transduction induced by the type II receptor (Wrana *et al* (1992) *Cell*, **71**, 1003-1004). The type III receptor and endoglin may  
25 have more indirect roles, possibly by facilitating the binding of ligand to type II receptors (Wang *et al* (1991) *Cell*, **67** 797-805; Lopez-Casillas *et al* (1993) *Cell*, **73** 1435-1444).

30 Binding analyses with activin A and BMP4 have led to the identification of two co-existing cross-linked affinity complexes of 50-60 kDa and 70-80 kDa on responsive cells

(Hino *et al* (1989) *J. Biol. Chem.* **264**, 10309 - 10314; Mathews and Vale (1991), *Cell* **68**, 775-785; Paralkar *et al* (1991) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **87**, 8913-8917). By analogy with TGF- $\beta$  receptors they are thought to be 5 signalling receptors and have been named type I and type II receptors.

Among the type II receptors for the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily of proteins, the cDNA for the activin type II receptor (Act RII) was the first to be cloned (Mathews and Vale (1991) 10 *Cell* **65**, 973-982). The predicted structure of the receptor was shown to be a transmembrane protein with an intracellular serine/threonine kinase domain. The activin receptor is related to the *C. elegans* *daf-1* gene product, but the ligand is currently unknown (Georgi *et al* (1990) 15 *Cell* **61**, 635-645). Thereafter, another form of the activin type II receptor (activin type IIB receptor), of which there are different splicing variants (Mathews *et al* (1992), *Science* **225**, 1702-1705; Attisano *et al* (1992) *Cell* **68**, 97-108), and the TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor (TBRII) (Lin *et* 20 *al* (1992) *Cell* **68**, 775-785) were cloned, both of which have putative serine/threonine kinase domains.

#### Summary of the Invention

The present invention involves the discovery of related novel peptides, including peptides having the 25 activity of those defined herein as SEQ ID Nos. 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18. Their discovery is based on the realisation that receptor serine/threonine kinases form a new receptor family, which may include the type II receptors for other proteins in the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily. To 30 ascertain whether there were other members of this family of receptors, a protocol was designed to clone ActRII/*daf* I related cDNAs. This approach made use of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), using degenerate primers based upon the amino-acid sequence similarity between kinase domains 35 of the mouse activin type II receptor and *daf-1* gene products.

This strategy resulted in the isolation of a new family of receptor kinases called Activin receptor like kinases (ALK's) 1-6. These cDNAs showed an overall 33-39% sequence similarity with ActRII and TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor 5 and 40-92% sequence similarity towards each other in the kinase domains.

Soluble receptors according to the invention comprise at least predominantly the extracellular domain. These can be selected from the information provided herein, prepared 10 in conventional manner, and used in any manner associated with the invention.

Antibodies to the peptides described herein may be raised in conventional manner. By selecting unique sequences of the peptides, antibodies having desired 15 specificity can be obtained.

The antibodies may be monoclonal, prepared in known manner. In particular, monoclonal antibodies to the extracellular domain are of potential value in therapy.

Products of the invention are useful in diagnostic 20 methods, e.g. to determine the presence in a sample for an analyte binding therewith, such as in an antagonist assay. Conventional techniques, e.g. an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, may be used.

Products of the invention having a specific receptor 25 activity can be used in therapy, e.g. to modulate conditions associated with activin or TGF- $\beta$  activity. Such conditions include fibrosis, e.g. liver cirrhosis and pulmonary fibrosis, cancer, rheumatoid arthritis and glomeronephritis.

30 Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows the alignment of the serine/threonine (S/T) kinase domains (I-VIII) of related receptors from transmembrane proteins, including embodiments of the present invention. The nomenclature of the subdomains is 35 accordingly to Hanks *et al* (1988).

Figures 2A to 2D shows the sequences and characteristics of the respective primers used in the

initial PCR reactions. The nucleic acid sequences are also given as SEQ ID Nos. 19 to 22.

Figure 3 is a comparison of the amino-acid sequences of human activin type II receptor (Act R-II), mouse activin type IIB receptor (Act R-IIB), human TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor (TBR-II), human TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor (ALK-5), human activin receptor type IA (ALK-2), and type IB (ALK-4), ALKs 1 & 3 and mouse ALK-6.

Figure 4 shows, schematically, the structures for Daf-1, Act R-II, Act R-IIB, TBR-II, TBR-I/ALK-5, ALK's -1, -2 (Act RIA), -3, -4 (Act RIB) & -6.

Figure 5 shows the sequence alignment of the cysteine-rich domains of the ALKs, TBR-II, Act R-II, Act R-IIB and daf-1 receptors.

Figure 6 is a comparison of kinase domains of serine/threonine kinases, showing the percentage amino-acid identity of the kinase domains.

Figure 7 shows the pairwise alignment relationship between the kinase domains of the receptor serine/threonine kinases. The dendrogram was generated using the Jotun-Hein alignment program (Hein (1990) Meth. Enzymol. 183, 626-645).

#### Brief Description of the Sequence Listings

Sequences 1 and 2 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for hALK-1 (clone HP57).

Sequences 3 and 4 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for hALK-2 (clone HP53).

Sequences 5 and 6 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for hALK-3 (clone ONF5).

Sequences 7 and 8 the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for hALK-4 (clone 11H8), complemented with PCR product encoding extracellular domain.

Sequences 9 and 10 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for hALK-5 (clone EMLA).

Sequences 11 and 12 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for mALK-1 (clone AM6).

Sequences 13 and 14 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for mALK-3 (clones ME-7 and ME-D).

Sequences 15 and 16 are the nucleotide and deduced 5 amino-acid sequences of cDNA for mALK-4 (clone 8a1).

Sequences 17 and 18 are the nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of cDNA for mALK-6 (clone ME-6).

Sequence 19 (B1-S) is a sense primer, extracellular domain, cysteine-rich region, BamHI site at 5' end, 28-mer, 10 64-fold degeneracy.

Sequence 20 (B3-S) is a sense primer, kinase domain II, BamHI site at 5' end, 25-mer, 162-fold degeneracy.

Sequence 21 (B7-S) is a sense primer, kinase domain VIB, S/T kinase specific residues, BamHI site at 5' end, 15 24-mer, 288-fold degeneracy.

Sequence 22 (E8-AS) is an anti-sense primer, kinase domain, S/T kinase-specific residues EcoRI site at 5' end, 20-mer, 18-fold degeneracy.

Sequence 23 is an oligonucleotide probe.

20 Sequence 24 is a 5' primer.

Sequence 25 is a 3' primer.

Sequence 26 is a consensus sequence in Subdomain I.

Sequences 27 and 28 are novel sequence motifs in 25 Subdomain VIB.

Sequence 29 is a novel sequence motif in Subdomain VIII.

#### Description of the Invention

As described in more detail below, nucleic acid sequences have been isolated, coding for a new sub-family 30 of serine/threonine receptor kinases. The term nucleic acid molecules as used herein refers to any sequence which codes for the murine, human or mammalian form, amino-acid sequences of which are presented herein. It is understood that the well known phenomenon of codon degeneracy provides 35 for a great deal of sequence variation and all such varieties are included within the scope of this invention.

The nucleic acid sequences described herein may be used to clone the respective genomic DNA sequences in order to study the genes' structure and regulation. The murine and human cDNA or genomic sequences can also be used to 5 isolate the homologous genes from other mammalian species. The mammalian DNA sequences can be used to study the receptors' functions in various in vitro and in vivo model systems.

As exemplified below for ALK-5 cDNA, it is also 10 recognised that, given the sequence information provided herein, the artisan could easily combine the molecules with a pertinent promoter in a vector, so as to produce a cloning vehicle for expression of the molecule. The promoter and coding molecule must be operably linked via 15 any of the well-recognized and easily-practised methodologies for so doing. The resulting vectors, as well as the isolated nucleic acid molecules themselves, may be used to transform prokaryotic cells (e.g. *E. coli*), or transfet eukaryotes such as yeast (*S. cerevisiae*), PAE, 20 COS or CHO cell lines. Other appropriate expression systems will also be apparent to the skilled artisan.

Several methods may be used to isolate the ligands for the ALKs. As shown for ALK-5 cDNA, cDNA clones encoding the active open reading frames can be subcloned into 25 expression vectors and transfected into eukaryotic cells, for example COS cells. The transfected cells which can express the receptor can be subjected to binding assays for radioactively-labelled members of the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily (TGF- $\beta$ , activins, inhibins, bone morphogenic proteins and müllerian-inhibiting substances), as it may be expected that the receptors will bind members of the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily. Various biochemical or cell-based assays can 30 be designed to identify the ligands, in tissue extracts or conditioned media, for receptors in which a ligand is not known. Antibodies raised to the receptors may also be used 35 to identify the ligands, using the immunoprecipitation of the cross-linked complexes. Alternatively, purified

receptor could be used to isolate the ligands using an affinity-based approach. The determination of the expression patterns of the receptors may also aid in the isolation of the ligand. These studies may be carried out  
5 using ALK DNA or RNA sequences as probes to perform in situ hybridisation studies.

The use of various model systems or structural studies should enable the rational development of specific agonists and antagonists useful in regulating receptor function. It  
10 may be envisaged that these can be peptides, mutated ligands, antibodies or other molecules able to interact with the receptors.

The foregoing provides examples of the invention. Applicants intend to claim which includes, inter alia,  
15 isolated nucleic acid molecules coding for activin receptor-like kinases (ALKs), as defined herein. These include such sequences isolated from mammalian species such as mouse, human, rat, rabbit and monkey.

The following description relates to specific  
20 embodiments. It will be understood that the specification and examples are illustrative but not limitative of the present invention and that other embodiments within the spirit and scope of the invention will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art.

25 Preparation of mRNA and Construction of a cDNA Library

For construction of a cDNA library, poly (A)<sup>+</sup> RNA was isolated from a human erythroleukemia cell line (HEL 92.1.7) obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC TIB 180). These cells were chosen as they have been shown to respond to both activin and TGF- $\beta$ . Moreover  
30 leukaemic cells have proved to be rich sources for the cloning of novel receptor tyrosine kinases (Partanen *et al* (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **87**, 8913-8917 and (1992) Mol. Cell. Biol. **12**, 1698-1707). (Total) RNA was prepared  
35 by the guanidinium isothiocyanate method (Chirgwin *et al* (1979) Biochemistry **18**, 5294-5299). mRNA was selected using the poly-A or poly AT tract mRNA isolation kit

(Promega, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.) as described by the manufacturers, or purified through an oligo (dT)-cellulose column as described by Aviv and Leder (1972) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 69, 1408-1412. The isolated mRNA was used  
5 for the synthesis of random primed (Amersham) cDNA, that was used to make a  $\lambda$ gt10 library with  $1 \times 10^5$  independent cDNA clones using the Riboclone cDNA synthesis system (Promega) and  $\lambda$ gt10 *in vitro* packaging kit (Amersham) according to the manufacturers' procedures. An amplified  
10 oligo (dT) primed human placenta  $\lambda$ ZAPII cDNA library of  $5 \times 10^5$  independent clones was used. Poly (A)<sup>+</sup> RNA isolated from AG1518 human foreskin fibroblasts was used to prepare a primary random primed  $\lambda$ ZAPII cDNA library of  $1.5 \times 10^6$  independent clones using the RiboClone cDNA synthesis  
15 system and Gigapack Gold II packaging extract (Stratagene). In addition, a primary oligo (dT) primed human foreskin fibroblast  $\lambda$ gt10 cDNA library (Claesson-Welsh *et al* (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 86 4917-4912) was prepared. An amplified oligo (dT) primed HEL cell  $\lambda$ gt11 cDNA library of  
20  $1.5 \times 10^6$  independent clones (Poncz *et al* (1987) Blood 69 219-223) was used. A twelve-day mouse embryo  $\lambda$ EXIox cDNA library was obtained from Novagen (Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.); a mouse placenta  $\lambda$ ZAPII cDNA library was also used.  
25

#### Generation of cDNA Probes by PCR

For the generation of cDNA probes by PCR (Lee *et al* (1988) Science 239, 1288-1291) degenerate PCR primers were constructed based upon the amino-acid sequence similarity between the mouse activin type II receptor (Mathews and Vale (1991) Cell 65, 973-982) and daf-1 (George *et al* (1990) Cell 61, 635-645) in the kinase domains II and VIII. Figure 1 shows the aligned serine/threonine kinase domains (I-VIII), of four related receptors of the TGF- $\beta$  superfamily, i.e. hTBR-II, mActR-IIB, mActR-II and the daf-1 gene product, using the nomenclature of the subdomains according to Hanks *et al* (1988) Science 241, 45-52.

Several considerations were applied in the design of the PCR primers. The sequences were taken from regions of homology between the activin type II receptor and the *daf-1* gene product, with particular emphasis on residues that confer serine/threonine specificity (see Table 2) and on residues that are shared by transmembrane kinase proteins and not by cytoplasmic kinases. The primers were designed so that each primer of a PCR set had an approximately similar GC composition, and so that self complementarity and complementarity between the 3' ends of the primer sets were avoided. Degeneracy of the primers was kept as low as possible, in particular avoiding serine, leucine and arginine residues (6 possible codons), and human codon preference was applied. Degeneracy was particularly avoided at the 3' end as, unlike the 5' end, where mismatches are tolerated, mismatches at the 3' end dramatically reduce the efficiency of PCR.

In order to facilitate directional subcloning, restriction enzyme sites were included at the 5' end of the primers, with a GC clamp, which permits efficient restriction enzyme digestion. The primers utilised are shown in Figure 2. Oligonucleotides were synthesized using Gene assembler plus (Pharmacia - LKB) according to the manufacturers instructions.

The mRNA prepared from HEL cells as described above was reverse-transcribed into cDNA in the presence of 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, 8 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 30 mM KCl, 10 mM dithiothreitol, 2mM nucleotide triphosphates, excess oligo (dT) primers and 34 units of AMV reverse transcriptase at 42°C for 2 hours in 40 µl of reaction volume. Amplification by PCR was carried out with a 7.5% aliquot (3 µl) of the reverse-transcribed mRNA, in the presence of 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.3, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 M MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.01% gelatin, 0.2 mM nucleotide triphosphates, 1 µM of both sense and antisense primers and 2.5 units of Tag polymerase (Perkin Elmer Cetus) in 100 µl reaction volume. Amplifications were performed on a thermal cycler (Perkin Elmer Cetus)

using the following program: first 5 thermal cycles with denaturation for 1 minute at 94°C, annealing for 1 minute at 50°C, a 2 minute ramp to 55°C and elongation for 1 minute at 72°C, followed by 20 cycles of 1 minute at 94°C, 30 seconds at 55°C and 1 minute at 72°C. A second round of PCR was performed with 3 µl of the first reaction as a template. This involved 25 thermal cycles, each composed of 94°C (1 min), 55°C (0.5 min), 72°C (1 min).

General procedures such as purification of nucleic acids, restriction enzyme digestion, gel electrophoresis, transfer of nucleic acid to solid supports and subcloning were performed essentially according to established procedures as described by Sambrook *et al.* (1989), Molecular cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (Cold Spring Harbor, New York, USA).

Samples of the PCR products were digested with BamHI and EcoRI and subsequently fractionated by low melting point agarose gel electrophoresis. Bands corresponding to the approximate expected sizes, (see Table 1: ≈460 bp for primer pair B3-S and E8-AS and ≈ 140 bp for primer pair B7-S and E8-AS) were excised from the gel and the DNA was purified. Subsequently, these fragments were ligated into pUC19 (Yanisch-Perron *et al* (1985) Gene 33, 103-119), which had been previously linearised with BamHI and EcoR1 and transformed into *E. coli* strain DH5α using standard protocols (Sambrook *et al.*, *supra*). Individual clones were sequenced using standard double-stranded sequencing techniques and the dideoxynucleotide chain termination method as described by Sanger *et al* (1977) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 74, 5463-5467, and T7 DNA polymerase.

Employing Reverse Transcriptase PCR on HEL mRNA with the primer pair B3-S and E8-AS, three PCR products were obtained, termed 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3, that corresponded to novel genes. Using the primer pair B7-S and E8-AS, an additional novel PCR product was obtained termed 5.2.

TABLE 1

NAME OF PCR PRODUCT	PRIMERS	INSERT SIZE (bp)	SIZE OF DNA FRAGMENT IN mActRII/hTbRII CLONES (bp)	SEQUENCE IDENTITY WITH SEQUENCE mActRII/hTbRII (%)	SEQUENCE IDENTITY BETWEEN mActRII and TbR-II (%)
11.1	B3-S/E8-AS	460	460	46/40	42
11.2	B3-S/E8-AS	460	460	49/44	47
11.3	B3-S/E8-AS	460	460	44/36	48
11.29	B3-S/E8-AS	460	460	ND/100	ND
9.2	B1-S/E8-AS	800	795	100/ND	ND
5.2	B7-S/E8-AS	140	143	40/38	60

15 Isolation of cDNA Clones

The PCR products obtained were used to screen various cDNA libraries described supra. Labelling of the inserts of PCR products was performed using random priming method (Feinberg and Vogelstein (1983) Anal. Biochem, 132 6-13) using the Megaprime DNA labelling system (Amersham). The oligonucleotide derived from the sequence of the PCR product 5.2 was labelled by phosphorylation with T4 polynucleotide kinase following standard protocols (Sambrook *et al.*, supra). Hybridization and purification of positive bacteriophages were performed using standard molecular biological techniques.

The double-stranded DNA clones were all sequenced using the dideoxynucleotide chain-termination method as described by Sanger *et al.*, supra, using T7 DNA polymerase (Pharmacia - LKB) or Sequenase (U.S. Biochemical Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.). Compressions of nucleotides were resolved using 7-deaza-GTP (U.S. Biochemical Corp.) DNA sequences were analyzed using the DNA STAR computer program (DNA STAR Ltd. U.K.). Analyses of the sequences obtained revealed the existence of six

distinct putative receptor serine/threonine kinases which have been named ALK 1-6.

To clone cDNA for ALK-1 the oligo (dT) primed human placenta cDNA library was screened with a radiolabelled insert derived from the PCR product 11.3; based upon their restriction enzyme digestion patterns, three different types of clones with approximate insert sizes of 1.7 kb, 2 kb & 3.5 kb were identified. The 2 kb clone, named HP57, was chosen as representative of this class and subjected to complete sequencing. Sequence analysis of ALK-1 revealed a sequence of 1984 nucleotides including a poly-A tail (SEQ ID No. 1). The longest open reading frame encodes a protein of 503 amino-acids, with high sequence similarity to receptor serine/threonine kinases (see below). The first methionine codon, the putative translation start site, is at nucleotide 283-285 and is preceded by an in-frame stop codon. This first ATG is in a more favourable context for translation initiation (Kozak (1987) Nucl. Acids Res., 15, 8125-8148) than the second and third in-frame ATG at nucleotides 316-318 and 325-327. The putative initiation codon is preceded by a 5' untranslated sequence of 282 nucleotides that is GC-rich (80% GC), which is not uncommon for growth factor receptors (Kozak (1991) J. Cell Biol., 115, 887-903). The 3' untranslated sequence comprises 193 nucleotides and ends with a poly-A tail. No bona fide poly-A addition signal is found, but there is a sequence (AATACA), 17-22 nucleotides upstream of the poly-A tail, which may serve as a poly-A addition signal.

ALK-2 cDNA was cloned by screening an amplified oligo (dT) primed human placenta cDNA library with a radiolabelled insert derived from the PCR product 11.2. Two clones, termed HP53 and HP64, with insert sizes of 2.7 kb and 2.4 kb respectively, were identified and their sequences were determined. No sequence difference in the overlapping clones was found, suggesting they are both derived from transcripts of the same gene.

Sequence analysis of cDNA clone HP53 (SEQ ID No. 3) revealed a sequence of 2719 nucleotides with a poly-A tail. The longest open reading frame encodes a protein of 509 amino-acids. The first ATG at nucleotides 104-106 agrees favourably with Kozak's consensus sequence with an A at position 3. This ATG is preceded in-frame by a stop codon. There are four ATG codons in close proximity further downstream, which agree with the Kozak's consensus sequence (Kozak, *supra*), but according to Kozak's scanning model the first ATG is predicted to be the translation start site. The 5' untranslated sequence is 103 nucleotides. The 3' untranslated sequence of 1089 nucleotides contains a polyadenylation signal located 9-14 nucleotides upstream from the poly-A tail. The cDNA clone HP64 lacks 498 nucleotides from the 5' end compared to HP53, but the sequence extended at the 3' end with 190 nucleotides and poly-A tail is absent. This suggests that different polyadenylation sites occur for ALK-2. In Northern blots, however, only one transcript was detected (see below).

The cDNA for human ALK-3 was cloned by initially screening an oligo (dT) primed human foreskin fibroblast cDNA library with an oligonucleotide (SEQ ID No. 23) derived from the PCR product 5.2. One positive cDNA clone with an insert size of 3 kb, termed ON11, was identified. However, upon partial sequencing, it appeared that this clone was incomplete; it encodes only part of the kinase domain and lacks the extracellular domain. The most 5' sequence of ON11, a 540 nucleotide *Xba*I restriction fragment encoding a truncated kinase domain, was subsequently used to probe a random primed fibroblast cDNA library from which one cDNA clone with an insert size of 3 kb, termed ONF5, was isolated (SEQ ID No. 5). Sequence analysis of ONF5 revealed a sequence of 2932 nucleotides without a poly-A tail, suggesting that this clone was derived by internal priming. The longest open reading frame codes for a protein of 532 amino-acids. The first ATG codon which is compatible with Kozak's consensus

sequence (Kozak, supra), is at 310-312 nucleotides and is preceded by an in-frame stop codon. The 5' and 3' untranslated sequences are 309 and 1027 nucleotides long, respectively.

5 ALK-4 cDNA was identified by screening a human oligo (dT) primed human erythroleukemia cDNA library with the radiolabelled insert of the PCR product 11.1 as a probe. One cDNA clone, termed 11H8, was identified with an insert size of 2 kb (SEQ ID No. 7). An open reading frame was  
10 found encoding a protein sequence of 383 amino-acids encoding a truncated extracellular domain with high similarity to receptor serine/threonine kinases. The 3' untranslated sequence is 818 nucleotides and does not contain a poly-A tail, suggesting that the cDNA was  
15 internally primed. cDNA encoding the complete extracellular domain (nucleotides 1-366) was obtained from HEL cells by RT-PCR with 5' primer (SEQ ID No. 24) derived in part from sequence at translation start site of SKR-2 (a cDNA sequence deposited in GenBank data base, accession  
20 number L10125, that is identical in part to ALK-4) and 3' primer (SEQ ID No. 25) derived from 11H8 cDNA clone.

ALK-5 was identified by screening the random primed HEL cell λgt 10 cDNA library with the PCR product 11.1 as a probe. This yielded one positive clone termed EMLA (insert size of 5.3 kb with 2 internal EcoRI sites). Nucleotide sequencing revealed an open reading frame of 1509 bp, coding for 503 amino-acids. The open reading frame was flanked by a 5' untranslated sequence of 76 bp, and a 3' untranslated sequence of 3.7 kb which was not completely sequenced. The nucleotide and deduced amino-acid sequences of ALK-5 are shown in SEQ ID Nos. 9 and 10. In the 5' part of the open reading frame, only one ATG codon was found; this codon fulfills the rules of translation initiation (Kozak, supra). An in-frame stop codon was found at nucleotides (-54)-(-52) in the 5' untranslated region. The predicted ATG start codon is followed by a stretch of hydrophobic amino-acid residues

which has characteristics of a cleavable signal sequence. Therefore, the first ATG codon is likely to be used as a translation initiation site. A preferred cleavage site for the signal peptidase, according to von Heijne (1986) Nucl. Acid. Res. 14, 4683-4690, is located between amino-acid residues 24 and 25. The calculated molecular mass of the primary translated product of the ALK-5 without signal sequence is 53,646 Da.

Screening of the mouse embryo  $\lambda$ EX Iox cDNA library using PCR, product 11.1 as a probe yielded 20 positive clones. DNAs from the positive clones obtained from this library were digested with EcoRI and HindIII, electrophoretically separated on a 1.3% agarose gel and transferred to nitrocellulose filters according to established procedures as described by Sambrook *et al.*, supra. The filters were then hybridized with specific probes for human ALK-1 (nucleotide 288-670), ALK-2 (nucleotide 1-581), ALK-3 (nucleotide 79-824) or ALK-4 (nucleotide 1178-1967). Such analyses revealed that a clone termed ME-7 hybridised with the human ALK-3 probe. However, nucleotide sequencing revealed that this clone was incomplete, and lacked the 5' part of the translated region. Screening the same cDNA library with a probe corresponding to the extracellular domain of human ALK-3 (nucleotides 79-824) revealed the clone ME-D. This clone was isolated and the sequence was analyzed. Although this clone was incomplete in the 3' end of the translated region, ME-7 and ME-D overlapped and together covered the complete sequence of mouse ALK-3. The predicted amino-acid sequence of mouse ALK-3 is very similar to the human sequence; only 8 amino-acid residues differ (98% identity; see SEQ ID No. 14) and the calculated molecular mass of the primary translated product without the putative signal sequence is 57,447 Da.

Of the clones obtained from the initial library screening with PCR product 11.1, four clones hybridized to the probe corresponding to the conserved kinase domain of

ALK-4 but not to probes from more divergent parts of ALK-1 to -4. Analysis of these clones revealed that they have an identical sequence which differs from those of ALK-1 to -5 and was termed ALK-6. The longest clone ME6 with a 2.0 kb insert was completely sequenced yielding a 1952 bp fragment consisting of an open reading frame of 1506 bp (502 amino-acids), flanked by a 5' untranslated sequence of 186 bp, and a 3' untranslated sequence of 160 bp. The nucleotide and predicted amino-acid sequences of mouse ALK-6 are shown in SEQ ID Nos. 17 and 18. No polyadenylation signal was found in the 3' untranslated region of ME6, indicating that the cDNA was internally primed in the 3' end. Only one ATG codon was found in the 5' part of the open reading frame, which fulfils the rules for translation initiation (Kozak, supra), and was preceded by an in-frame stop codon at nucleotides 163-165. However, a typical hydrophobic leader sequence was not observed at the N terminus of the translated region. Since there is no ATG codon and putative hydrophobic leader sequence, this ATG codon is likely to be used as a translation initiation site. The calculated molecular mass of the primary translated product with the putative signal sequence is 55,576 Da.

Mouse ALK-1 (clone AM6 with 1.9 kb insert) was obtained from the mouse placenta λZAPII cDNA library using human ALK-1 cDNA as a probe (see SEQ ID No. 11). Mouse ALK-4 (clone 8a1 with 2.3kb insert) was also obtained from this library using human ALK-4 cDNA library as a probe (SEQ ID No. 15).

To summarise, clones HP22, HP57, ONF1, ONF3, ONF4 and HP29 encode the same gene, ALK-1. Clone AM6 encodes mouse ALK-1. HP53, HP64 and HP84 encode the same gene, ALK-2. ONF5, ONF2 and ON11 encode the same gene ALK-3. ME-7 and ME-D encode the mouse counterpart of human ALK-3. 11H8 encodes a different gene ALK-4, whilst 8a1 encodes the mouse equivalent. EMLA encodes ALK-5, and ME-6 encodes ALK-6.

The sequence alignment between the 6 ALK genes and TBR-II, mActR-II and ActR-IIB is shown in Figure 3. These molecules have a similar domain structure; an N-terminal predicted hydrophobic signal sequence (von Heijne (1986) 5 *Nucl. Acids Res.* **14**: 4683-4690) is followed by a relatively small extracellular cysteine-rich ligand binding domain, a single hydrophobic transmembrane region (Kyte & Doolittle (1982) *J. Mol. Biol.* **157**, 105-132) and a C-terminal intracellular portion, which consists almost entirely of a 10 kinase domain (Figures 3 and 4).

The extracellular domains of these receptors have cysteine-rich regions, but they show little sequence similarity; for example, less than 20% sequence identity is found between Daf-1, ActR-II, TBR-II and ALK-5. The ALKs 15 appear to form a subfamily as they show higher sequence similarities (15-47% identity) in their extracellular domains. The extracellular domains of ALK-5 and ALK-4 have about 29% sequence identity. In addition, ALK-3 and ALK-6 share a high degree of sequence similarity in their 20 extracellular domains (46% identity).

The positions of many of the cysteine residues in all receptors can be aligned, suggesting that the extracellular domains may adopt a similar structural configuration. See Figure 5 for ALKs-1,-2,-3 & -5. Each of the ALKs (except 25 ALK-6) has a potential N-linked glycosylation site, the position of which is conserved between ALK-1 and ALK-2, and between ALK-3, ALK-4 and ALK-5 (see Figure 4).

The sequence similarities in the kinase domains between daf-1, ActR-II, TBR-II and ALK-5 are approximately 30 40%, whereas the sequence similarity between the ALKs 1 to 6 is higher (between 59% and 90%; see Figure 6). Pairwise comparison using the Jutun-Hein sequence alignment program (Hein (1990) *Meth. Enzymol.*, **183**, 626-645), between all family members, identifies the ALKs as a separate subclass 35 among serine/threonine kinases (Figure 7).

The catalytic domains of kinases can be divided into 12 subdomains with stretches of conserved amino-acid

residues. The key motifs are found in serine/threonine kinase receptors suggesting that they are functional kinases. The consensus sequence for the binding of ATP (Gly-X-Gly-X-X-Gly in subdomain I followed by a Lys residue further downstream in subdomain II) is found in all the ALKs.

The kinase domains of daf-1, ActR-II, and ALKs show approximately equal sequence similarity with tyrosine and serine/threonine protein kinases. However analysis of the amino-acid sequences in subdomains VI and VIII, which are the most useful to distinguish a specificity for phosphorylation of tyrosine residues versus serine/threonine residues (Hanks *et al* (1988) Science 241 42-52) indicates that these kinases are serine/threonine kinases; refer to Table 2.

TABLE 2

KINASE	SUBDOMAINS	
	VIB	VIII
Serine/threonine kinase consensus	DLKPEN	G (T/S) XX (Y/F) X
5 Tyrosine kinase consensus	DLAARN	XP(I/V) (K/R) W (T/M)
Act R-II	DIKSKN	GTRRYM
Act R-IIB	DFKSKN	GTRRYM
TBR-II	DLKSSN	GTARYM
ALK-I	DFKSRN	GTKRYM
10 ALK -2, -3, -4, -5, & -6	DLKSKN	GTKRYM

The sequence motifs DLKSKN (Subdomain VIB) and GTKRYM (Subdomain VIII), that are found in most of the serine/threonine kinase receptors, agree well with the 15 consensus sequences for all protein serine/threonine kinase receptors in these regions. In addition, these receptors, except for ALK-1, do not have a tyrosine residue surrounded by acidic residues between subdomains VII and VIII, which is common for tyrosine kinases. A unique characteristic of 20 the members of the ALK serine/threonine kinase receptor family is the presence of two short inserts in the kinase

domain between subdomains VIA and VIB and between subdomains X and XI. In the intracellular domain, these regions, together with the juxtamembrane part and C-terminal tail, are the most divergent between family members (see Figures 3 and 4). Based on the sequence similarity with the type II receptors for TGF- $\beta$  and activin, the C termini of the kinase domains of ALKs -1 to -6 are set at Ser-495, Ser-501, Ser-527, Gln-500, Gln-498 and Ser-497, respectively.

10 mRNA Expression

The distribution of ALK-1, -2, -3, -4 was determined by Northern blot analysis. A Northern blot filter with mRNAs from different human tissues was obtained from Clontech (Palo Alto, C.A.). The filters were hybridized 15 with  $^{32}$ P-labelled probes at 42°C overnight in 50% formaldehyde, 5 x standard saline citrate (SSC; 1xSSC is 50mM sodium citrate, pH 7.0, 150 mM NaCl), 0.1% SDS, 50 mM sodium phosphate, 5 x Denhardt's solution and 0.1 mg/ml salmon sperm DNA. In order to minimize cross-hybridization, probes were used that did not encode part of 20 the kinase domains, but corresponded to the highly diverged sequences of either 5' untranslated and ligand-binding regions (probes for ALK-1, -2 and -3) or 3' untranslated sequences (probe for ALK-4). The probes were labelled by 25 random priming using the Multiprime (or Mega-prime) DNA labelling system and [ $\alpha$ - $^{32}$ P] dCTP (Feinberg & Vogelstein (1983) Anal. Biochem. 132: 6-13). Unincorporated label was removed by Sephadex G-25 chromatography. Filters were washed at 65°C, twice for 30 minutes in 2.5 x SSC, 0.1% SDS 30 and twice for 30 minutes in 0.3 x SSC, 0.1% SDS before being exposed to X-ray film. Stripping of blots was performed by incubation at 90-100°C in water for 20 minutes.

35 The ALK-5 mRNA size and distribution were determined by Northern blot analysis as above. An EcoRI fragment of 980bp of the full length ALK-5 cDNA clone, corresponding to the C-terminal part of the kinase domain and 3'

untranslated region (nucleotides 1259-2232 in SEQ ID No. 9) was used as a probe. The filter was washed twice in 0.5 x SSC, 0.1% SDS at 55°C for 15 minutes.

Using the probe for ALK-1, two transcripts of 2.2 and 4.9 kb were detected. The ALK-1 expression level varied strongly between different tissues, high in placenta and lung, moderate in heart, muscle and kidney, and low (to not detectable) in brain, liver and pancreas. The relative ratios between the two transcripts were similar in most tissues; in kidney, however, there was relatively more of the 4.9 kb transcript. By reprobing the blot with a probe for ALK-2, one transcript of 4.0 kb was detected with a ubiquitous expression pattern. Expression was detected in every tissue investigated and was highest in placenta and skeletal muscle. Subsequently the blot was reprobed for ALK-3. One major transcript of 4.4 kb and a minor transcript of 7.9 kb were detected. Expression was high in skeletal muscle, in which also an additional minor transcript of 10 kb was observed. Moderate levels of ALK-3 mRNA were detected in heart, placenta, kidney and pancreas, and low (to not detectable) expression was found in brain, lung and liver. The relative ratios between the different transcripts were similar in the tested tissues, the 4.4 kb transcript being the predominant one, with the exception for brain where both transcripts were expressed at a similar level. Probing the blot with ALK-4 indicated the presence of a transcript with the estimated size of 5.2 kb and revealed an ubiquitous expression pattern. The results of Northern blot analysis using the probe for ALK-5 showed that a 5.5 kb transcript is expressed in all human tissues tested, being most abundant in placenta and least abundant in brain and heart.

The distribution of mRNA for mouse ALK-3 and -6 in various mouse tissues was also determined by Northern blot analysis. A multiple mouse tissue blot was obtained from Clontech, Palo Alto, California, U.S.A. The filter was hybridized as described above with probes for mouse ALK-3

and ALK-6. The ECORI-PstI restriction fragment, corresponding to nucleotides 79-1100 of ALK-3, and the SacI-HpaI fragment, corresponding to nucleotides 57-720 of ALK-6, were used as probes. The filter was washed at 65°C  
5 twice for 30 minutes in 2.5 x SSC, 0.1% SDS and twice for 30 minutes with 0.3 x SSC, 0.1% SDS and then subjected to autoradiography.

Using the probe for mouse ALK-3, a 1.1 kb transcript was found only in spleen. By reprobing the blot with the  
10 ALK-6 specific probe, a transcript of 7.2 kb was found in brain and a weak signal was also seen in lung. No other signal was seen in the other tissues tested, i.e. heart, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and testis.

All detected transcript sizes were different, and thus  
15 no cross-reaction between mRNAs for the different ALKs was observed when the specific probes were used. This suggests that the multiple transcripts of ALK-1 and ALK-3 are coded from the same gene. The mechanism for generation of the different transcripts is unknown at present; they may be  
20 formed by alternative mRNA splicing, differential polyadenylation, use of different promoters, or by a combination of these events. Differences in mRNA splicing in the regions coding for the extracellular domains may lead to the synthesis of receptors with different  
25 affinities for ligands, as was shown for mActR-IIB (Attisano *et al* (1992) *Cell* 68, 97-108) or to the production of soluble binding protein.

The above experiments describe the isolation of  
nucleic acid sequences coding for new family of human  
30 receptor kinases. The cDNA for ALK-5 was then used to determine the encoded protein size and binding properties.  
Properties of the ALKs cDNA Encoded Proteins

To study the properties of the proteins encoded by the different ALK cDNAs, the cDNA for each ALK was subcloned  
35 into a eukaryotic expression vector and transfected into various cell types and then subjected to immunoprecipitation using a rabbit antiserum raised against

a synthetic peptide corresponding to part of the intracellular juxtamembrane region. This region is divergent in sequence between the various serine/threonine kinase receptors. The following amino-acid residues were

5 used:

	ALK-1	145-166
	ALK-2	151-172
	ALK-3	181-202
	ALK-4	153-171
10	ALK-5	158-179
	ALK-6	151-168

The rabbit antiserum against ALK-5 was designated VPN.

The peptides were synthesized with an Applied Biosystems 430A Peptide Synthesizer using t-butoxycarbonyl chemistry and purified by reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatography. The peptides were coupled to keyhole limpet haemocyanin (Calbiochem-Behring) using glutaraldehyde, as described by Guillick *et al* (1985) EMBO J. 4, 2869-2877. The coupled peptides were mixed with 20 Freunds adjuvant and used to immunize rabbits.

Transient transfection of the ALK-5 cDNA

COS-1 cells (American Type Culture Collection) and the R mutant of Mv1Lu cells (for references, see below) were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium containing 25 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 100 units/ml penicillin and 50 µg/ml streptomycin in 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at 37°C. The ALK-5 cDNA (nucleotides (-76) - 2232), which includes the complete coding region, was cloned in the pSV7d vector (Truett *et al*, (1985) DNA 4, 333-349), and used for 30 transfection. Transfection into COS-1 cells was performed by the calcium phosphate precipitation method (Wigler *et al* (1979) Cell 16, 777-785). Briefly, cells were seeded into 6-well cell culture plates at a density of 5x10<sup>5</sup> cells/well, and transfected the following day with 10 µg of 35 recombinant plasmid. After overnight incubation, cells were washed three times with a buffer containing 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 138 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 0.7 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.5

5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 0.6 mM Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, and then incubated with Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium containing FBS and antibiotics. Two days after transfection, the cells were metabolically labelled by incubating the cells for 6 hours  
5 in methionine and cysteine-free MCDB 104 medium with 150 µCi/ml of [<sup>35</sup>S]-methionine and [<sup>35</sup>S]-cysteine (*in vivo* labelling mix; Amersham). After labelling, the cells were washed with 150 mM NaCl, 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, and then solubilized with a buffer containing 20mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4,  
10 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 1% deoxycholate, 1.5% Trasylol (Bayer) and 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonylfluoride (PMSF; Sigma). After 15 minutes on ice, the cell lysates were pelleted by centrifugation, and the supernatants were then incubated with 7 µl of preimmune serum for 1.5 hours  
15 at 4°C. Samples were then given 50 µl of protein A-Sepharose (Pharmacia-LKB) slurry (50% packed beads in 150 mM NaCl, 20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.2% Triton X100) and incubated for 45 minutes at 4°C. The beads were spun down by centrifugation, and the supernatants (1 ml) were then  
20 incubated with either 7 µl of preimmune serum or the VPN antiserum for 1.5 hours at 4°C. For blocking, 10 µg of peptide was added together with the antiserum. Immune complexes were then given 50 µl of protein A-Sepharose (Pharmacia - LKB) slurry (50% packed beads in 150 mM NaCl,  
25 20mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 0.2% Triton X-100) and incubated for 45 minutes at 4°C. The beads were spun down and washed four times with a washing buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 500 mM NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 1% deoxycholate and 0.2% SDS), followed by one wash in distilled water. The immune  
30 complexes were eluted by boiling for 5 minutes in the SDS-sample buffer (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.8, 0.01% bromophenol blue, 36% glycerol, 4% SDS) in the presence of 10 mM DTT, and analyzed by SDS-gel electrophoresis using 7-15% polyacrylamide gels (Blobel and Dobberstein, (1975) J.Cell  
35 Biol. 67, 835-851). Gels were fixed, incubated with Amplify (Amersham) for 20 minutes, and subjected to fluorography. A component of 53Da was seen. This

component was not seen when preimmune serum was used, or when 10 µg blocking peptide was added together with the antiserum. Moreover, it was not detectable in samples derived from untransfected COS-1 cells using either 5 preimmune serum or the antiserum.

Digestion with Endoglycosidase F

Samples immunoprecipitated with the VPN antisera obtained as described above were incubated with 0.5 U of endoglycosidase F (Boehringer Mannheim Biochemica) in a 10 buffer containing 100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.1, 50 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS and 1%  $\beta$ -mercaptoethanol at 37°C for 24 hours. Samples were eluted by boiling for 5 minutes in the SDS-sample buffer, and analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis as described above. 15 Hydrolysis of N-linked carbohydrates by endoglycosidase F shifted the 53 kDa band to 51 kDa. The extracellular domain of ALK-5 contains one potential acceptor site for N-glycosylation and the size of the deglycosylated protein is close to the predicted size of the core protein.

20 Establishment of PAE Cell Lines Expressing ALK-5

In order to investigate whether the ALK-5 cDNA encodes a receptor for TGF- $\beta$ , porcine aortic endothelial (PAE) cells were transfected with an expression vector containing the ALK-5 cDNA, and analyzed for the binding of  $^{125}$ I-TGF- $\beta$ 1.

25 PAE cells were cultured in Ham's F-12 medium supplemented with 10% FBS and antibiotics (Miyazono *et al.*, (1988) J. Biol. Chem. 263, 6407-6415). The ALK-5 cDNA was cloned into the cytomegalovirus (CMV)-based expression vector pcDNA I/NEO (Invitrogen), and transfected into PAE 30 cells by electroporation. After 48 hours, selection was initiated by adding Geneticin (G418 sulphate; Gibco - BRL) to the culture medium at a final concentration of 0.5 mg/ml (Westerman *et al.*, (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87, 128-132). Several clones were obtained, and after analysis 35 by immunoprecipitation using the VPN antiserum, one clone denoted PAE/TBR-1 was chosen and further analyzed.

Iodination of TGF- $\beta$ 1, Binding and Affinity Crosslinking

Recombinant human TGF- $\beta$ 1 was iodinated using the chloramine T method according to Frolik *et al.*, (1984) J. Biol. Chem. 259, 10995-11000. Cross-linking experiments were performed as previously described (Ichijo *et al.*, (1990) Exp. Cell Res. 187, 263-269). Briefly, cells in 6-well plates were washed with binding buffer (phosphate-buffered saline containing 0.9 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.49 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub> and 1 mg/ml bovine serum albumin (BSA)), and incubated on ice in the same buffer with <sup>125</sup>I-TGF- $\beta$ 1 in the presence or absence of excess unlabelled TGF- $\beta$ 1 for 3 hours. Cells were washed and cross-linking was done in the binding buffer without BSA together with 0.28 mM disuccinimidyl suberate (DSS; Pierce Chemical Co.) for 15 minutes on ice. The cells were harvested by the addition of 1 ml of detachment buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 1 mM EDTA, 10% glycerol, 0.3 mM PMSF). The cells were pelleted by centrifugation, then resuspended in 50  $\mu$ l of solubilization buffer (125 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, 1 mM EDTA, 1% Triton X-100, 0.3 mM PMSF, 1% Trasylol) and incubated for 40 minutes on ice. Cells were centrifuged again and supernatants were subjected to analysis by SDS-gel electrophoresis using 4-15% polyacrylamide gels, followed by autoradiography. <sup>125</sup>I-TGF- $\beta$ 1 formed a 70 kDa cross-linked complex in the transfected PAE cells (PAE/TBR-I cells). The size of this complex was very similar to that of the TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor complex observed at lower amounts in the untransfected cells. A concomitant increase of 94 kDa TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor complex could also be observed in the PAE/TBR-I cells. Components of 150-190 kDa, which may represent crosslinked complexes between the type I and type II receptors, were also observed in the PAE/TBR-I cells.

In order to determine whether the cross-linked 70 kDa complex contained the protein encoded by the ALK-5 cDNA, the affinity cross-linking was followed by immunoprecipitation using the VPN antiserum. For this,

cells in 25 cm<sup>2</sup> flasks were used. The supernatants obtained after cross-linking were incubated with 7 µl of preimmune serum or VPN antiserum in the presence or absence of 10 µg of peptide for 1.5h at 4°C. Immune complexes were 5 then added to 50 µl of protein A-Sepharose slurry and incubated for 45 minutes at 4°C. The protein A-Sepharose beads were washed four times with the washing buffer, once with distilled water, and the samples were analyzed by SDS-gel electrophoresis using 4-15% polyacrylamide gradient 10 gels and autoradiography. A 70 kDa cross-linked complex was precipitated by the VPN antiserum in PAE/T8R-I cells, and a weaker band of the same size was also seen in the untransfected cells, indicating that the untransfected PAE cells contained a low amount of endogenous ALK-5. The 70 15 kDa complex was not observed when preimmune serum was used, or when immune serum was blocked by 10 µg of peptide. Moreover, a coprecipitated 94 kDa component could also be observed in the PAE/T8R-I cells. The latter component is likely to represent a TGF-β type II receptor complex, since 20 an antiserum, termed DRL, which was raised against a synthetic peptide from the C-terminal part of the TGF-β type II receptor, precipitated a 94 kDa TGF-β type II receptor complex, as well as a 70 kDa type I receptor complex from PAE/T8R-I cells.

25 The carbohydrate contents of ALK-5 and the TGF-β type II receptor were characterized by deglycosylation using endoglycosidase F as described above and analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and autoradiography. The ALK-5 cross-linked complex shifted from 70 kDa to 66 30 kDa, whereas that of the type II receptor shifted from 94 kDa to 82 kDa. The observed larger shift of the type II receptor band compared with that of the ALK-5 band is consistent with the deglycosylation data of the type I and type II receptors on rat liver cells reported previously 35 (Cheifetz *et al* (1988) J. Biol. Chem. 263, 16984-16991), and fits well with the fact that the porcine TGF-β type II receptor has two N-glycosylation sites (Lin *et al* (1992)

Cell 68, 775-785), whereas ALK-5 has only one (see SEQ ID No. 9).

Binding of TGF- $\beta$ 1 to the type I receptor is known to be abolished by transient treatment of the cells with dithiothreitol (DTT) (Cheifetz and Massague (1991) J. Biol. Chem. 266, 20767-20772; Wrana et al (1992) Cell 71, 1003-1014). When analyzed by affinity cross-linking, binding of  $^{125}$ I-TGF- $\beta$ 1 to ALK-5, but not to the type II receptor, was completely abolished by DTT treatment of PAE/TBR-1 cells. Affinity cross-linking followed by immunoprecipitation by the VPN antiserum showed that neither the ALK-5 nor the type II receptor complexes was precipitated after DTT treatment, indicating that the VPN antiserum reacts only with ALK-5. The data show that the VPN antiserum recognizes a TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor, and that the type I and type II receptors form a heteromeric complex.

$^{125}$ I-TGF- $\beta$ 1 Binding & Affinity Crosslinking of Transfected COS Cells

Transient expression plasmids of ALKs -1 to -6 and TBR-II were generated by subcloning into the pSV7d expression vector or into the pcDNA I expression vector (Invitrogen). Transient transfection of COS-1 cells and iodination of TGF- $\beta$ 1 were carried out as described above. Crosslinking and immunoprecipitation were performed as described for PAE cells above.

Transfection of cDNAs for ALKs into COS-1 cells did not show any appreciable binding of  $^{125}$ I-TGF $\beta$ 1, consistent with the observation that type I receptors do not bind TGF- $\beta$  in the absence of type II receptors. When the TBR-II cDNA was co-transfected with cDNAs for the different ALKs, type I receptor-like complexes were seen, at different levels, in each case. COS-1 cells transfected with TBR-II and ALK cDNAs were analyzed by affinity crosslinking followed by immunoprecipitation using the DRL antisera or specific antisera against ALKs. Each one of the ALKs bound  $^{125}$ I-TGF- $\beta$ 1 and was coimmunoprecipitated with the TBR-II complex using the DRL antiserum. Comparison of the

efficiency of the different ALKs to form heteromeric complexes with TBR-II, revealed that ALK-5 formed such complexes more efficiently than the other ALKs. The size of the crosslinked complex was larger for ALK-3 than for 5 other ALKs, consistent with its slightly larger size.

Expression of the ALK Protein in Different Cell Types

Two different approaches were used to elucidate which ALK's are physiological type I receptors for TGF- $\beta$ .

Firstly, several cell lines were tested for the expression of the ALK proteins by cross-linking followed by immunoprecipitation using the specific antiseras against ALKs and the TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor. The mink lung epithelial cell line, Mv1Lu, is widely used to provide target cells for TGF- $\beta$  action and is well characterized 10 regarding TGF- $\beta$  receptors (Laiho *et al* (1990) J. Biol. Chem. 265, 18518-18524; Laiho *et al* (1991) J. Biol. Chem. 266, 9108-9112). Only the VPN antiserum efficiently precipitated both type I and type II TGF- $\beta$  receptors in the wild type Mv1Lu cells. The DRL antiserum also precipitated 15 components with the same size as those precipitated by the VPN antiserum. A mutant cell line (R mutant) which lacks the TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor and does not respond to TGF- $\beta$  (Laiho *et al*, *supra*) was also investigated by cross-linking followed by immunoprecipitation. Consistent with the 20 results obtained by Laiho *et al* (1990), *supra* the type III and type II TGF- $\beta$  receptor complexes, but not the type I receptor complex, were observed by affinity crosslinking. Crosslinking followed by immunoprecipatititon using the DRL 25 antiserum revealed only the type II receptor complex, whereas neither the type I nor type II receptor complexes 30 was seen using the VPN antiserum. When the cells were metabolically labelled and subjected to immunoprecipitation using the VPN antiserum, the 53 kDa ALK-5 protein was precipitated in both the wild-type and R mutant Mv1Lu 35 cells. These results suggest that the type I receptor expressed in the R mutant is ALK-5, which has lost the affinity for binding to TGF- $\beta$  after mutation.

The type I and type II TGF- $\beta$  receptor complexes could be precipitated by the VPN and DRL antisera in other cell lines, including human foreskin fibroblasts (AG1518), human lung adenocarcinoma cells (A549), and human oral squamous cell carcinoma cells (HSC-2). Affinity cross-linking studies revealed multiple TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor-like complexes of 70-77 kDa in these cells. These components were less efficiently competed by excess unlabelled TGF- $\beta$ 1 in HSC-2 cells. Moreover, the type II receptor complex was low or not detectable in A549 and HSC-2 cells. Cross-linking followed by immunoprecipitation revealed that the VPN antiserum precipitated only the 70 kDa complex among the 70-77 kDa components. The DRL antiserum precipitated the 94 kDa type II receptor complex as well as the 70 kDa type I receptor complex in these cells, but not the putative type I receptor complexes of slightly larger sizes. These results suggest that multiple type I TGF- $\beta$  receptors may exist and that the 70 kDa complex containing ALK-5 forms a heteromeric complex with the TGF- $\beta$  type II receptor cloned by Lin *et al* (1992) *Cell* **68**, 775-785, more efficiently than the other species. In rat pheochromocytoma cells (PC12) which have been reported to have no TGF- $\beta$  receptor complexes by affinity cross-linking (Massagué *et al* (1990) *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* **593**, 59-72), neither VPN nor DRL antisera precipitated the TGF- $\beta$  receptor complexes. The antisera against ALKs -1 to -4 and ALK6 did not efficiently immunoprecipitate the crosslinked receptor complexes in porcine aortic endothelial (PAE) cells or human foreskin fibroblasts.

Next, it was investigated whether ALKs could restore responsiveness to TGF- $\beta$  in the R mutant of Mv1Lu cells, which lack the ligand-binding ability of the TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor but have intact type II receptor. Wild-type Mv1Lu cells and mutant cells were transfected with ALK cDNA and were then assayed for the production of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) which is produced as a result of TGF- $\beta$  receptor activation as described previously by

Laiho *et al* (1991) Mol. Cell Biol. 11, 972-978. Briefly, cells were added with or without 10 ng/ml of TGF- $\beta$ 1 for 2 hours in serum-free MCDB 104 without methionine. Thereafter, cultures were labelled with [ $^{35}$ S] methionine (40  $\mu$ Ci/ml) for 2 hours. The cells were removed by washing on ice once in PBS, twice in 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 0.5% sodium deoxycholate, 1 mM PMSF, twice in 2 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), and once in PBS. Extracellular matrix proteins were extracted by scraping cells into the SDS-sample buffer containing DTT, and analyzed by SDS-gel electrophoresis followed by fluorography using Amplify. PAI-1 can be identified as a characteristic 45kDa band (Laiho *et al* (1991) Mol. Cell Biol. 11, 972-978). Wild-type Mv1Lu cells responded to TGF- $\beta$  and produced PAI-1, whereas the R mutant clone did not, even after stimulation by TGF- $\beta$ 1. Transient transfection of the ALK-5 cDNA into the R mutant clone led to the production of PAI-1 in response to the stimulation by TGF- $\beta$ 1, indicating that the ALK-5 cDNA encodes a functional TGF- $\beta$  type I receptor. In contrast, the R mutant cells that were transfected with other ALKs did not produce PAI-1 upon the addition of TGF- $\beta$ 1.

Using similar approaches as those described above for the identification of TGF- $\beta$ -binding ALKs, the ability of ALKs to bind activin in the presence of ActRII was examined. COS-1 cells were co-transfected as described above. Recombinant human activin A was iodinated using the chloramine T method (Mathews and Vale (1991) Cell 65, 973-982). Transfected COS-1 cells were analysed for binding and crosslinking of [ $^{125}$ I]-activin A in the presence or absence of excess unlabelled activin A. The crosslinked complexes were subjected to immunoprecipitation using DRL antisera or specific ALK antisera.

All ALKs appear to bind activin A in the presence of Act R-II. This is more clearly demonstrated by affinity cross-linking followed by immunoprecipitation. ALK-2 and ALK-4 bound [ $^{125}$ I]-activin A and were coimmunoprecipitated

with ActR-II. Other ALKs also bound <sup>125</sup>I-activin A but with a lower efficiency compared to ALK-2 and ALK-4.

In order to investigate whether ALKs are physiological activin type I receptors, activin responsive cells were examined for the expression of endogenous activin type I receptors. Mv1Lu cells, as well as the R mutant, express both type I and type II receptors for activin, and the R mutant cells produce PAI-1 upon the addition of activin A. Mv1Lu cells were labeled with <sup>125</sup>I-activin A, cross-linked and immunoprecipitated by the antisera against ActR-II or ALKs as described above.

The type I and type II receptor complexes in Mv1Lu cells were immunoprecipitated only by the antisera against ALK-2, ALK-4 and ActR-II. Similar results were obtained using the R mutant cells. PAE cells do not bind activin because of the lack of type II receptors for activin, and so cells were transfected with a chimeric receptor, to enable them to bind activin, as described herein. A plasmid (chim A) containing the extracellular domain and C-terminal tail of Act R-II (amino-acids -19 to 116 and 465 to 494, respectively (Mathews and Vale (1991) Cell, 65, 973-982)) and the kinase domain of TBR-II (amino-acids 160-543) (Lin *et al* (1992) Cell, 68, 775-785) was constructed and transfected into pcDNA/neo (Invitrogen). PAE cells were stably transfected with the chim A plasmid by electroporation, and cells expressing the chim A protein were established as described previously. PAE/Chim A cells were then subjected to <sup>125</sup>I-activin A labelling crosslinking and immunoprecipitation as described above.

Similar to Mv1Lu cells, activin type I receptor complexes in PAE/Chim A cells were immunoprecipitated by the ALK-2 and ALK-4 antisera. These results show that both ALK-2 and ALK-4 serve as high affinity type I receptors for activin A in these cells.

ALK-1, ALK-3 and ALK-6 bind TGF- $\beta$ 1 and activin A in the presence of their respective type II receptors, but the

functional consequences of the binding of the ligands remains to be elucidated.

The invention has been described by way of example only, without restriction of its scope. The invention is  
5 defined by the subject matter herein, including the claims that follow the immediately following full Sequence Listings.

## SEQUENCE LISTING

## (1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

## (i) APPLICANT:

- (A) NAME: Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research
- (B) STREET: St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Norfolk Place
- (C) CITY: Paddington, London
- (E) COUNTRY: United Kingdom
- (F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): W2 1PG

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: PROTEINS HAVING SERINE/THREONINE KINASE DOMAINS, CORRESPONDING NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES, AND THEIR USE

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 29

## (iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

- (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
- (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
- (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
- (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25 (EPO)

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1984 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 283..1791

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

AGGAAACGGT TTATTAGGAG GGACTGGTGG AGCTGGGCCA GGCAGGAAGA CGCTGGATA	60
AGAAACATTT TTGCTCCAGC CCCCATCCCA GTCCCCGGAG GCTGCCGGCC CAGCTGCCGC	120
GAGCGAGCCC CTCCCCGGCT CCAGCCCCGT CCGGGGCCGC GCGGACCCC AGCCCGCCGT	180
CCAGCGCTGG CGGTGCAACT CGGGCCGGCGC CGTGGAGGGG AGGTGGCCCC GGTCCGGCGA	240

AGGCTAGGGC CCCGCCACCC GCAGAGGGGG CCCAGAGGGA CC ATG ACC TTG GGC Met Thr Leu Gly 1	294
TCC CCC AGG AAA CGC CTT CTG ATG CTG CTG ATG GCC TTG GTG ACC CAG Ser Pro Arg Lys Gly Leu Leu Met Leu Leu Met Ala Leu Val Thr Gln 5 10 15 20	342
GGA GAC CCT GTG AAG CCG TCT CGG GGC CCG CTG GTG ACC TGC ACG TGT Gly Asp Pro Val Lys Pro Ser Arg Gly Pro Leu Val Thr Cys Thr Cys 25 30 35	390
GAG AGC CCA CAT TGC AAG CGG CCT ACC TGC CGG GGG CCC TGG TGC ACA Glu Ser Pro His Cys Lys Gly Pro Thr Cys Arg Gly Ala Trp Cys Thr 40 45 50	438
GTA GTG CTG GTG CGG GAG GGG AGG CAC CCC CAG GAA CAT CGG GGC Val Val Leu Val Arg Glu Glu Gly Arg His Pro Gln Glu His Arg Gly 55 60 65	486
TCC CGG AAC TTG CAC AGG GAG CTC TCC AGG CCC CCC ACC GAG TTC Cys Gly Asn Leu His Arg Glu Leu Cys Arg Gly Arg Pro Thr Glu Phe 70 75 80	534
GTC AAC CAC TAC TGC TGC GAC AGC CAC CTC TGC AAC CAC AAC GTG TCC Val Asn His Tyr Cys Cys Asp Ser His Leu Cys Asn His Asn Val Ser 85 90 95 100	582
CTG CTG CTG GAG GCC ACC CAA CCT CCT TCG GAG CAG CCC GGA ACA GAT Leu Val Leu Glu Ala Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Glu Gln Pro Gly Thr Asp 105 110 115	630
GCC CAG CTG GCC CTG ATC CTG GGC CCC GTG CTG GCC TTG CTG GCC CTG Gly Gln Leu Ala Leu Ile Leu Gly Pro Val Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu 120 125 130	678
CTG CCC CTG CGT GTC CTG GCC CTG TGG CAT GTC CGA CGG AGG CAG GAG Val Ala Leu Gly Val Leu Gly Leu Trp His Val Arg Arg Arg Gln Glu 135 140 145	726
AAG CAG CGT CCC CTG CAC ACC GAG CTG CGA GAG TCC AGT CTC ATC CTG Lys Gln Arg Gly Leu His Ser Glu Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser Leu Ile Leu 150 155 160	774
AAA GCA TCT GAG CAG GGC GAC ACG ATG TTG GGG GAC CTC CTG GAC AGT Lys Ala Ser Glu Gln Gly Asp Thr Met Leu Gly Asp Leu Leu Asp Ser 165 170 175 180	822
GAC TGC ACC ACA GGG AGT GGC TCA GGG CTC CCC TTC CTG GTG CAG AGG Asp Cys Thr Thr Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Phe Leu Val Gln Arg 185 190 195	870
ACA GTG GCA CGG CAG GTT CCC TTG GTG GAG TGT GTG GCA AAA GGC CGC Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Val Ala Leu Val Glu Cys Val Gly Lys Gly Arg 200 205 210	918
TAT GGC GAA GTG TGG CGG GGC TTG TGG CAC GGT GAG AGT GTG GCC GTC Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly Leu Trp His Gly Glu Ser Val Ala Val 215 220 225	966

AAG ATC TTC TCC TCG AGG GAT GAA CAG TCC TCG TTC CCG GAG ACT GAG Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Asp Glu Gln Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu 230 235 240	1014
ATC TAT AAC ACA GTA TTG CTC AGA CAC GAC AAC ATC CTA CGC TTC ATC Ile Tyr Asn Thr Val Leu Leu Arg His Asp Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile 245 250 255 260	1062
GCC TCA GAC ATG ACC TCC CGC AAC TCG AGC ACG CAG CTG TGC CTC ATC Ala Ser Asp Met Thr Ser Arg Asn Ser Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Ile 265 270 275	1110
ACG CAC TAC CAC GAC CAC GGC TCC CTC TAC GAC TTT CTG CAG AGA CAG Thr His Tyr His Glu His Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe Leu Gln Arg Gln 280 285 290	1158
ACG CTG GAG CCC CAT CTG GCT CTG AGG CTA CCT GTG TCC CGG GCA TGC Thr Leu Glu Pro His Leu Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Val Ser Ala Ala Cys 295 300 305	1206
GCC CTG CGG CAC CTG CAC GTG GAG ATC TTC GGT ACA CAG GGC AAA CCA Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Val Glu Ile Phe Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro 310 315 320	1254
GCC ATT GCC CAC CGC GAC TTC AAG AGC CGC AAT CTG CTG GTC AAG AGC Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Phe Lys Ser Arg Asn Val Leu Val Lys Ser 325 330 335 340	1302
AAC CTG CAG TGT TGC ATC GCC GAC CTG GGC CTG GCT GTG ATG CAC TCA Asn Leu Gln Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Met His Ser 345 350 355	1350
CAG GGC AGC GAT TAC CTG GAC ATC GGC AAC AAC CGG AGA GTG GGC ACC Gln Gly Ser Asp Tyr Leu Asp Ile Gly Asn Asn Pro Arg Val Gly Thr 360 365 370	1398
AAG CGG TAC ATG GCA CCC GAG GTG CTG GAC GAG CAG ATC CGC ACG GAC Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Gln Ile Arg Thr Asp 375 380 385	1446
TGG TTT GAG TCC TAC AAG TGG ACT GAC ATC TGG GCC TTT GGC CTG GTG Cys Phe Glu Ser Tyr Lys Trp Thr Asp Ile Trp Ala Phe Gly Leu Val 390 395 400	1494
CTG TGG GAG ATT GCC CGC CGG ACC ATC GTG AAT GGC ATC CTG GAG GAC Leu Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Thr Ile Val Asn Gly Ile Val Glu Asp 405 410 415 420	1542
TAT AGA CCA CCC TTC TAT GAT GTG GTG CCC AAT GAC CCC AGC TTT GAG Tyr Arg Pro Pro Phe Tyr Asp Val Val Asn Asp Pro Ser Phe Glu 425 430 435	1590
GAC ATG AAG AAG GTG GTG TGT GTG GAT CAG CAG ACC CCC ACC ATC CCT Asp Met Lys Lys Val Val Cys Val Asp Gln Gln Thr Pro Thr Ile Pro 440 445 450	1638
AAC CGG CTG GCT GCA GAC CCG GTC CTC TCA CGC CTA GCT CAG ATG ATG Asn Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Pro Val Leu Ser Gly Leu Ala Gln Met Met 455 460 465	1686

CGG GAG TCC TGG TAC CCA AAC CCC TCT GCC CGA CTC ACC CCC CTG CGG Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Pro Asn Pro Ser Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg 470 475 480	1734
ATC AAG AAG ACA CTA CAA AAA ATT AGC AAC AGT CCA GAG AAG CCT AAA Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Gln Lys Ile Ser Asn Ser Pro Glu Lys Pro Lys 485 490 495 500	1782
GTG ATT CAA TAGCCCAGGA GCACCTGATT CCTTTCTGCC TGCAGGGGGC Val Ile Gln	1831
TGGGGGGGTG GGGGGCAGTG GATGGTGCCC TATCTGGTA GAGGTAGTGT GAGTGTGGTG TGTGCTGGGG ATGGGCAGCT GCGCCTGCCT GCTCGCCCCC CAGCCCCACCC AGCCAAAAAT	1891
ACAGCTGGGC TGAAACCTGA AAAAAAAA AAA	1951
	1984

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 503 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

Met Thr Leu Gly Ser Pro Arg Lys Gly Leu Leu Met Leu Leu Met Ala 1 5 10 15
Leu Val Thr Gln Gly Asp Pro Val Lys Pro Ser Arg Gly Pro Leu Val 20 25 30
Thr Cys Thr Cys Glu Ser Pro His Cys Lys Gly Pro Thr Cys Arg Gly 35 40 45
Ala Trp Cys Thr Val Val Leu Val Arg Glu Glu Gly Arg His Pro Gln 50 55 60
Glu His Arg Gly Cys Gly Asn Leu His Arg Glu Leu Cys Arg Gly Arg 65 70 75 80
Pro Thr Glu Phe Val Asn His Tyr Cys Cys Asp Ser His Leu Cys Asn 85 90 95
His Asn Val Ser Leu Val Leu Glu Ala Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Glu Gln 100 105 110
Pro Gly Thr Asp Gly Gln Leu Ala Leu Ile Leu Gly Pro Val Leu Ala 115 120 125
Leu Leu Ala Leu Val Ala Leu Gly Val Leu Gly Leu Trp His Val Arg 130 135 140
Arg Arg Gln Glu Lys Gln Arg Gly Leu His Ser Glu Leu Gly Glu Ser 145 150 155 160

Ser Leu Ile Leu Lys Ala Ser Glu Gln Gly Asp Thr Met Leu Gly Asp  
165 170 175

Leu Leu Asp Ser Asp Cys Thr Thr Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Phe  
180 185 190

Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Val Ala Leu Val Glu Cys Val  
195 200 205

Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly Leu Trp His Gly Glu  
210 215 220

Ser Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Asp Glu Gln Ser Trp Phe  
225 230 235 240

Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Asn Thr Val Leu Leu Arg His Asp Asn Ile  
245 250 255

Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ser Asp Met Thr Ser Arg Asn Ser Thr Gln  
260 265 270

Leu Trp Leu Ile Thr His Tyr His Glu His Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe  
275 280 285

Leu Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Glu Pro His Leu Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Val  
290 295 300

Ser Ala Ala Cys Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Val Glu Ile Phe Gly Thr  
305 310 315 320

Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Phe Lys Ser Arg Asn Val  
325 330 335

Leu Val Lys Ser Asn Leu Gln Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala  
340 345 350

Val Met His Ser Gln Gly Ser Asp Tyr Leu Asp Ile Gly Asn Asn Pro  
355 360 365

Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Gln  
370 375 380

Ile Arg Thr Asp Cys Phe Glu Ser Tyr Lys Trp Thr Asp Ile Trp Ala  
385 390 395 400

Phe Gly Leu Val Leu Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Thr Ile Val Asn Gly  
405 410 415

Ile Val Glu Asp Tyr Arg Pro Pro Phe Tyr Asp Val Val Pro Asn Asp  
420 425 430

Pro Ser Phe Glu Asp Met Lys Lys Val Val Cys Val Asp Gln Gln Thr  
435 440 445

Pro Thr Ile Pro Asn Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Pro Val Leu Ser Gly Leu  
450 455 460

Ala Gln Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Pro Asn Pro Ser Ala Arg Leu  
465 470 475 480

Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Gln Lys Ile Ser Asn Ser Pro  
 485 490 495  
 Glu Lys Pro Lys Val Ile Gln  
 500

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 2724 base pairs  
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

(A) ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS  
 (B) LOCATION: 104..1630

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

CTCCGAGTAC CCCAGTGACC AGAGTGAGAG AAGCTCTGAA CGAGGGCACG CGGCTTGAAG	60
GAATGTGGGC AGATGTGACC AAGAGCCTGC ATTAAGTTGT ACA ATG GTA GAT GGA Met Val Asp Gly	115
1	
G TG ATG ATT CTT CCT GTG CTT ATC ATG ATT GCT CTC CCC TCC CCT AGT Val Met Ile Leu Pro Val Leu Ile Met Ile Ala Leu Pro Ser Pro Ser	163
5 10 15 20	
ATG GAA GAT GAG AAG CCC AAG GTC AAC CCC AAA CTC TAC ATG TGT GTG Met Glu Asp Glu Lys Pro Lys Val Asn Pro Lys Leu Tyr Met Cys Val	211
25 30 35	
TGT GAA GGT CTC TCC TGC GGT AAT GAG GAC CAC TGT GAA GGC CAG CAG Cys Glu Gly Leu Ser Cys Gly Asn Glu Asp His Cys Glu Gly Gln Gln	259
40 45 50	
TGC TTT TCC TCA CTG AGC ATC AAC GAT GGC TTC CAC GTC TAC CAG AAA Cys Phe Ser Ser Leu Ser Ile Asn Asp Gly Phe His Val Tyr Gln Lys	307
55 60 65	
GGC TGC TTC CAG GTT TAT GAG CAG GGA AAG ATG ACC TGT AAG ACC CCG Gly Cys Phe Gln Val Tyr Glu Gln Gly Lys Met Thr Cys Lys Thr Pro	355
70 75 80	

CCG TCC CCT GGC CAA GCT GTG GAC TGG TCC CAA CGG GAC TGG TGT AAC Pro Ser Pro Gly Gln Ala Val Glu Cys Cys Gln Gly Asp Trp Cys Asn 85 90 95 100	403
AGG AAC ATC ACG GCC CAG CTG CCC ACT AAA GGA AAA TCC TTC CCT GGA Arg Asn Ile Thr Ala Gln Leu Pro Thr Lys Gly Lys Ser Phe Pro Gly 105 110 115	451
ACA CAG AAT TTC CAC TTG GAG GTT CCC CTC ATT ATT CTC TCT GTC GTC Thr Gln Asn Phe His Leu Glu Val Cys Leu Ile Ile Leu Ser Val Val 120 125 130	499
TTC GCA GTA TGT CTT TTA GCC TGC CTG CTG GGA GTT GCT CTC CGA AAA Phe Ala Val Cys Leu Ala Cys Leu Leu Gly Val Ala Leu Arg Lys 135 140 145	547
TTT AAA AGG CGC AAC CAA GAA CGC CTC AAT CCC CGA GAC GTC GAG TAT Phe Lys Arg Arg Asn Gln Glu Arg Leu Asn Pro Arg Asp Val Glu Tyr 150 155 160	595
GGC ACT ATC GAA GGG CTC ATC ACC ACC AAT GTT GGA GAC AGC ACT TTA Gly Thr Ile Glu Gly Leu Ile Thr Thr Asn Val Gly Asp Ser Thr Leu 165 170 175 180	643
GCA GAT TTA TTG GAT CAT TCG TGT ACA TCA GGA ACT CGC TCT GGT CTT Ala Asp Leu Leu Asp His Ser Cys Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu 185 190 195	691
CCT TTT CTG GTA CAA AGA ACA GTG GCT CGC CAG ATT ACA CTG TTG GAG Pro Phe Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ile Thr Leu Leu Glu 200 205 210	739
TGT GTC CGG AAA CGC AGG TAT GGT GAG GTC TCG AGG CGC AGC TGG CAA Cys Val Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly Ser Trp Gln 215 220 225	787
GGG GAA AAT GTT GCC GTG AAG ATC TTC TCC TCC CGT GAT GAG AAG TCA Gly Glu Asn Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Asp Glu Lys Ser 230 235 240	835
TGG TTC AGG GAA ACG CAA TTG TAC AAC ACT GTG ATG CTG AGG CAT GAA Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu Leu Tyr Asn Thr Val Met Leu Arg His Glu 245 250 255 260	883
AAT ATC TTA GGT TTC ATT GCT TCA GAC ATG ACA TCA AGA CAC TCC AGT Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ser Asp Met Thr Ser Arg His Ser Ser 265 270 275	931
ACC CAG CTG TCC TTA ATT ACA CAT TAT CAT GAA ATG GCA TCG TTG TAC Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Ile Thr His Tyr His Glu Met Gly Ser Leu Tyr 280 285 290	979
GAC TAT CTT CAG CTT ACT ACT CTG GAT ACA GTT AGC TGC CTT CGA ATA Asp Tyr Leu Gln Leu Thr Thr Leu Asp Thr Val Ser Cys Leu Arg Ile 295 300 305	1027
GTG CTG TCC ATA GCT AGT GGT CTT GCA CAT TTG CAC ATA GAG ATA TTT Val Leu Ser Ile Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Ile Glu Ile Phe 310 315 320	1075

GGG ACC CAA GGG AAA CCA GCC ATT GCC CAT CGA GAT TTA AAC AGC AAA Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys 325 330 335 340	1123
AAT ATT CTC GTT AAG AAG AAT GGA CAG TGT TGC ATA GCA GAT TTG GGC Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Gln Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly 345 350 355	1171
CTG GCA GTC ATG CAT TCC CAG AGC ACC AAT CAG CTT GAT GTG GGG AAC Leu Ala Val Met His Ser Gln Ser Thr Asn Gln Leu Asp Val Gly Asn 360 365 370	1219
AAT CCC CGT GTG GGC ACC AAG CGC TAC ATG GCC CCC GAA GTT CTA GAT Asn Pro Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp 375 380 385	1267
GAA ACC ATC CAG GTG GAT TGT TTC GAT TCT TAT AAA AGG GTC GAT ATT Glu Thr Ile Gln Val Asp Cys Phe Asp Ser Tyr Lys Arg Val Asp Ile 390 395 400	1315
TGG GCC TTT GGA CTT GTT TTG TGG GAA GTG GCC AGG CCG ATG GTG AGC Trp Ala Phe Gly Leu Val Trp Glu Val Ala Arg Arg Met Val Ser 405 410 415 420	1363
AAT GGT ATA GTG CAG GAT TAC AAG CCA CCG TTC TAC GAT GTG GTT CCC Asn Gly Ile Val Glu Asp Tyr Lys Pro Pro Phe Tyr Asp Val Val Pro 425 430 435	1411
AAT GAC CCA ACT TTT GAA GAT ATG ACC AAG GTC GTC TGT GTG GAT CAA Asn Asp Pro Ser Phe Glu Asp Met Arg Lys Val Val Cys Val Asp Gln 440 445 450	1459
CAA AGG CCA AAC ATA CCC AAC AGA TGG TTC TCA GAC CCG ACA TTA ACC Gln Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Phe Ser Asp Pro Thr Leu Thr 455 460 465	1507
TCT CTG GCC AAG CTA ATG AAA GAA TGC TGG TAT CAA AAT CCA TCC GCA Ser Leu Ala Lys Leu Met Lys Glu Cys Trp Tyr Gln Asn Pro Ser Ala 470 475 480	1555
AGA CTC ACA GCA CTG CGT ATC AAA AAG ACT TTG ACC AAA ATT GAT AAT Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Thr Lys Ile Asp Asn 485 490 495 500	1603
TCC CTC GAC AAA TTG AAA ACT GAC TGT TGACATTTC ATAGTGTCAA Ser Leu Asp Lys Leu Lys Thr Asp Cys 505	1650
GAAGGAAGAT TTGACCTTGT TGTCAATTGTC CAGCTGGAC CTAATGCTGG CCTGACTGGT	1710
TGTCAGAACATG GAATCCATCT GTCTCCCTCC CCAAAATGGCT GCTTTGACAA CCCAGACGTC	1770
GTACCCAGCC ATGTGTTGGG GAGACATCAA AACCCACCTA ACCTCGCTCG ATGACTGTGA	1830
ACTGGGCATT TCACGAAC TGTCACACTGC AGAGACTAAT GTTGGACAGA CACTGTTGCA	1890
AAGGTAGGCA CTGGACGAAC ACAGAGAAAT CCTAAAAGAG ATCTGGCAT TAAGTCAGTG	1950
CCTTTGCATA CCTTTCACAA GTCTCCTAGA CACTCCCCAC GGGAAACTCA AGGAGGTGGT	2010

GAATTTTAA TCAAGCAATAT TCCCTGTGCT TCTCTTCCTT ATTGCACTAG GAATTCTTTC	2070
CATTCCTTAC TTGCACTGTT ACTCTTAATT TAAAGACCC AACTTGCCAA AATGTGGCT	2130
GCGTACTCCA CTGGTCTGTC TTTGGATAAT AGGAATTCAA TTTGGCAAAA CAAATGTAA	2190
TGTCAGACTT TGCTGCATT TACACATGTC CTGATGTTA CAATGATGCC GAACATTAGG	2250
AATGTTTAT ACACAGACTT GCMAATTATT TATTACTTGT GCACTTAGTA GTTTTACAA	2310
AACTGCTTTG TGCATATGTT AAAGCTTATT TTTATGTGCT CTTATGATT TATTACAGAA	2370
ATGTTTTAA CACTATACTC TAAATGGAC ATTTCTTTT ATTATCAGTT AAAATCAGAT	2430
TTTAAGTGCT TCACATTTGT ATGTGTGAG ACTGTAACCT TTTTCAGTT CATATGCCAGA	2490
ACGTATTAG CCATTACCCA CGTGACACCA CCGAATATAT TATCGATTAA GAAGCAAAAGA	2550
TTTCAGTAGA ATTTAGTCC TGAACGCTAC GGGGAAATG CATTTCCTTC AGAATTATCC	2610
ATTACGTGCA TTTAACTCT GCCAGAAAAA AATAACTATT TTGTTTTAAT CTACTTTTG	2670
TATTTAGTAG TTATTTGTAT AAATTAATA AACTGTTTC AAGTCAAAAA AAAA	2724

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 509 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

Met Val Asp Gly Val Met Ile Leu Pro Val Leu Ile Met Ile Ala Leu	
1 5 10 15	
Pro Ser Pro Ser Met Glu Asp Glu Lys Pro Lys Val Asn Pro Lys Leu	
20 25 30	
Tyr Met Cys Val Cys Glu Gly Leu Ser Cys Gly Asn Glu Asp His Cys	
35 40 45	
Glu Gly Gln Gln Cys Phe Ser Ser Leu Ser Ile Asn Asp Gly Phe His	
50 55 60	
Val Tyr Gln Lys Gly Cys Phe Gln Val Tyr Glu Gln Gly Lys Met Thr	
65 70 75 80	
Cys Lys Thr Pro Pro Ser Pro Gly Gln Ala Val Glu Cys Cys Gln Gly	
85 90 95	
Asp Trp Cys Asn Arg Asn Ile Thr Ala Gln Leu Pro Thr Lys Gly Lys	
100 105 110	
Ser Phe Pro Gly Thr Gln Asn Phe His Leu Glu Val Gly Leu Ile Ile	
115 120 125	

Leu Ser Val Val Phe Ala Val Cys Leu Leu Ala Cys Leu Leu Gly Val  
 130 135 140  
 Ala Leu Arg Lys Phe Lys Arg Arg Asn Gln Glu Arg Leu Asn Pro Arg  
 145 150 155 160  
 Asp Val Glu Tyr Gly Thr Ile Glu Gly Leu Ile Thr Thr Asn Val Gly  
 165 170 175  
 Asp Ser Thr Leu Ala Asp Leu Leu Asp His Ser Cys Thr Ser Gly Ser  
 180 185 190  
 Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Phe Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Ile  
 195 200 205  
 Thr Leu Leu Glu Cys Val Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg  
 210 215 220  
 Gly Ser Trp Gln Gly Glu Asn Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg  
 225 230 235 240  
 Asp Glu Lys Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu Leu Tyr Asn Thr Val Met  
 245 250 255  
 Leu Arg His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ser Asp Met Thr Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Arg His Ser Ser Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Ile Thr His Tyr His Glu Met  
 275 280 285  
 Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Tyr Leu Gln Leu Thr Thr Leu Asp Thr Val Ser  
 290 295 300  
 Cys Leu Arg Ile Val Leu Ser Ile Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His Leu His  
 305 310 315 320  
 Ile Glu Ile Phe Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp  
 325 330 335  
 Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Gln Cys Cys Ile  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Met His Ser Gln Ser Thr Asn Gln Leu  
 355 360 365  
 Asp Val Gly Asn Asn Pro Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro  
 370 375 380  
 Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Gln Val Asp Cys Phe Asp Ser Tyr Lys  
 385 390 395 400  
 Arg Val Asp Ile Trp Ala Phe Gly Leu Val Leu Trp Glu Val Ala Arg  
 405 410 415  
 Arg Met Val Ser Asn Gly Ile Val Glu Asp Tyr Lys Pro Pro Phe Tyr  
 420 425 430  
 Asp Val Val Pro Asn Asp Pro Ser Phe Glu Asp Met Arg Lys Val Val  
 435 440 445

Cys Val Asp Gln Gln Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Phe Ser Asp  
 450 455 460  
 Pro Thr Leu Thr Ser Leu Ala Lys Leu Met Lys Glu Cys Trp Tyr Gln  
 465 470 475 480  
 Asn Pro Ser Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Thr  
 485 490 495  
 Lys Ile Asp Asn Ser Leu Asp Lys Leu Lys Thr Asp Cys  
 500 505

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2932 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

## (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

## (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 310..1905

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

GCTCCGGCCC GAGGGCTGGA GGATCCGTTTC CCTGGGGTCC GGACTTATGA AAAATATGCAT	60
CAGTTTAATA CTGTCTTGGA ATTCAATGAGA TCGAACCATCA GGTCAAAGCT GTTGGAGAA	120
AATCAGAAAGT ACAGTTTTAT CTAGCCACAT CTGGAGGAG TCGTAAGAAA GCAGTGGGAG	180
TTGAAGTCAT TGTCAAGTGC TTGGGATCTT TTACAAGAAA ATCTCACTGA ATGATAGTCA	240
TTTAAATTGG TGAAGTAGCA AGACCAATTAA TTAAACGTGA CAGTACACAG GAAACATTAC	300
AATTGAACA ATG ACT CAG CTA TAC ATT TAC ATC AGA TTA TTG GGA GCC Met Thr Gln Leu Tyr Ile Tyr Ile Arg Leu Leu Gly Ala	348
1 5 10	
TAT TTG TTC ATC ATT TCT CGT GTT CAA GGA CAG AAT CTG GAT AGT ATG Tyr Leu Phe Ile Ile Ser Arg Val Gln Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Met	396
15 20 25	

CTT CAT GGC ACT GGG ATG AAA TCA CAC TCC GAC CAG AAA AAG TCA GAA Leu His Gly Thr Gly Met Lys Ser Asp Ser Asp Gln Lys Lys Ser Glu 30 35 40 45	444
AAT GGA GTA ACC TTA GCA CCA GAG GAT ACC TTG CCT TTT TTA AAG TGC Asn Gly Val Thr Leu Ala Pro Glu Asp Thr Leu Pro Phe Leu Lys Cys 50 55 60	492
TAT TGC TCA CGG CAC TGT CCA GAT GAT GCT ATT AAT AAC ACA TGC ATA Tyr Cys Ser Gly His Cys Pro Asp Asp Ala Ile Asn Asn Thr Cys Ile 65 70 75	540
ACT AAT GGA CAT TGC TTT GCC ATC ATA GAA GAA GAT GAC CAG GGA GAA Thr Asn Gly His Cys Phe Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Asp Asp Gln Gly Glu 80 85 90	588
ACC ACA TTA GCT TCA GGG TGT ATG AAA TAT GAA GGA TCT GAT TTT CAG Thr Thr Leu Ala Ser Gly Cys Met Lys Tyr Glu Gly Ser Asp Phe Gln 95 100 105	636
TGC AAA GAT TCT CCA AAA GCC CAG CTA CGC CGG ACA ATA GAA TGT TGT Cys Lys Asp Ser Pro Lys Ala Gln Leu Arg Arg Thr Ile Glu Cys Cys 110 115 120 125	684
CGG ACC AAT TTA TGT AAC CAG TAT TTG CAA CCC ACA CTG CCC CCT GTT Arg Thr Asn Leu Cys Asn Gln Tyr Leu Gln Pro Thr Leu Pro Pro Val 130 135 140	732
GTC ATA GGT CCC TTT TTT GAT GGC AGC ATT CGA TGG CTG GTT TTG CTC Val Ile Gly Pro Phe Asp Gly Ser Ile Arg Trp Leu Val Leu Leu 145 150 155	780
ATT TCT ATG GCT GTC TGC ATA ATT GCT ATG ATC ATC TTC TCC AGC TGC Ile Ser Met Ala Val Cys Ile Ile Ala Met Ile Ile Phe Ser Ser Cys 160 165 170	828
TTT TGT TAC AAA CAT TAT TGC AAG AGC ATC TCA AGC AGA CGT CGT TAC Phe Cys Tyr Lys His Tyr Cys Lys Ser Ile Ser Arg Arg Arg Arg Tyr 175 180 185	876
AAT CGT GAT TTG GAA CAG GAT GAA GCA TTT ATT CCA GTT GGA GAA TCA Asn Arg Asp Leu Glu Gln Asp Glu Ala Phe Ile Pro Val Gly Glu Ser 190 195 200 205	924
CTA AAA GAC CTT ATT GAC CAG TCA CAA AGT TCT GGT ACT GGG TCT GGA Leu Lys Asp Leu Ile Asp Gln Ser Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly 210 215 220	972
CTA CCT TTA TTG GTT CAG CGA ACT ATT GCC AAA CAG ATT CAG ATG GTC Leu Pro Leu Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile Ala Lys Gln Ile Gln Met Val 225 230 235	1020
CGG CAA GTT GGT AAA GGC CGA TAT GGA GAA GTC TGG ATG GGC AAA TCG Arg Gln Val Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly Lys Trp 240 245 250	1068
CGT GGC GAA AAA GTG GCG GTG AAA GTA TTC TTT ACC ACT GAA GAA CCC Arg Gly Glu Lys Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Glu Glu Ala 255 260 265	1116

AGC TGG TTT CGA GAA ACA GAA ATC TAC CAA ACT GTG CTA ATG CGC CAT Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Leu Met Arg His 270 275 280 285	1164
GAA AAC ATA CTT GGT TTC ATA GCG GCA GAC ATT AAA GGT ACA GGT TCC Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Gly Ser 290 295 300	1212
TGG ACT CAG CTC TAT TTG ATT ACT GAT TAC CAT GAA AAT GGA TCT CTC Trp Thr Gln Leu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Asp Tyr His Glu Asn Gly Ser Leu 305 310 315	1260
TAT GAC TTC CTG AAA TCT GCT ACA CTC GAC ACC AGA GCC CTG CTT AAA Tyr Asp Phe Leu Lys Cys Ala Thr Leu Asp Thr Arg Ala Leu Leu Lys 320 325 330	1308
TTG GCT TAT TCA GCT GCC TGT GGT CTG TGC CAC CTG CAC ACA GAA ATT Leu Ala Tyr Ser Ala Ala Cys Gly Leu Cys His Leu His Thr Glu Ile 335 340 345	1356
TAT GGC ACC CAA CGA AAG CCC GCA ATT GCT CAT CGA GAC CTA AAG AGC Tyr Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser 350 355 360 365	1404
AAA AAC ATC CTC ATC AAG AAA AAT GGG AGT TGC TGC ATT GCT GAC CTG Lys Asn Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Gly Ser Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu 370 375 380	1452
GCG CTT GCT GTT AAA TTC AAC AGT GAC ACA AAT GAA GTT GAT CTG CCC Gly Leu Ala Val Lys Phe Asn Ser Asp Thr Asn Glu Val Asp Val Pro 385 390 395	1500
TTG AAT ACC AGG GTG GGC ACC AAA CGC TAC ATG GCT CCC GAA CTG CTG Leu Asn Thr Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu 400 405 410	1548
GAC GAA AGC CTG AAC AAA AAC CAC TTC CAG CCC TAC ATC ATG CCT GAC Asp Glu Ser Leu Asn Lys Asn His Phe Gln Pro Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp 415 420 425	1596
ATC TAC AGC TTC CGC CTA ATC ATT TGG GAG ATG GCT CGT CGT TGT ATC Ile Tyr Ser Phe Gly Leu Ile Ile Trp Glu Met Ala Arg Arg Cys Ile 430 435 440 445	1644
ACA CGA CGG ATC CTG GAA GAA TAC CAA TTG CCA TAT TAC AAC ATG CTA Thr Gly Gly Ile Val Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Met Val 450 455 460	1692
CCG AGT GAT CCG TCA TAC GAA GAT ATG CGT GAG GTT CTG TGT GTC AAA Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Tyr Glu Asp Met Arg Glu Val Val Cys Val Lys 465 470 475	1740
CGT TTG CGG CCA ATT CTG TCT AAT CGG TGG AAC AGT GAT GAA TGT CTA Arg Leu Arg Pro Ile Val Ser Asn Arg Trp Asn Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu 480 485 490	1788
CGA GCA GTT TTG AAG CTA ATG TCA GAA TGC TGG GCC CAC AAT CCA GCC Arg Ala Val Leu Lys Leu Met Ser Glu Cys Trp Ala His Asn Pro Ala 495 500 505	1836

TCC AGA CTC ACA GCA TTG AGA ATT AAG AAG ACC CTT GCC AAG ATG GTT Ser Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Met Val 510 515 520 525	1894
GAA TCC CAA GAT GTA AAA ATC TGATGGTTAA ACCATCGGAG GAGAAACTCT Glu Ser Gln Asp Val Lys Ile 530	1935
AGACTGCCAG AACTGTCCCC ACCCATGGCA TGGGTGGAAT TAGAGTGGAA TAAGGATGTT AACTTGGTTC TCAGACTCTT TCTTCACAC GTGTTCACAG GCTGCTAAATA TTAAACCTTT CAGTACTCTT ATTAGGATAC AAGCTGGAA CTTCTAAACA CTTCAATTCTT TATATATGGA CAGCTTTATT TTAAATGTGG TTTTGATGC CTTTTTTAA GTGGGTTTTT ATGAACGTCA TCAAGACTTC AATCCTGATT AGTGTCTCCA CTCAAGCTCT CGGTACTGAA TTGCCTGTT ATAAAAACGGT CCTTTCTGTG AAAGCCTAA GAAGATAAAAT GAGCGCAGCA GAGATGGAGA AATAGACTTT GCCTTTTACC TGAGACATTC AGTTCTTTC TATTCTACCT TTGTAAAAACA GCCTATAGAT GATGATGTGT TTGGGATACT CCTTATTAA TGATAGTTG TCCCTGTGTC TTAGTGATGT GTGTGTGTCT CCATGCACAT CCACGCCGGG ATTCCCTCTGC TCCCATTGAA ATTAGAACAA ATAATTTAT ATGCATGCAC AGGAAGATAT TGGTGGCCCGG TGGTTTTGTG CTTTAAAAAT GCAATATCTG ACCAAGATTC GCCAATCTCA TACAAGCCAT TTACTTTGCA AGTGAGATAG CCTCCCCACC AGCTTATTT TTAACATGA AAGCTGATGC CAAGGCCAAA AGAAGTTAA ACCATCTGTA AATTTGGACT GTTTCTTC ACCACCAATT TTTTTGTGG TTATTATTT TGTCACGGAA AGCATCTCT CCAGTGTGAG AGCTTCTATT CCCATGAAACC ATGCTTACAA AGAAAGCACT TCTTATTGAA GTGAATTCTGC ATTTGATA GCAATGTAAG TGCCTATAAC CATGTTCTAT ATTCTTTATT CTCAGTAAC TTTAAAAGGG AAGTTATTTA TATTTGTGT ATAATGTGCT TTATTTGCAA ATCACCC	1935
TATTTGTGT ATAATGTGCT TTATTTGCAA ATCACCC	2932

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 532 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

Met Thr Gln Leu Tyr Ile Tyr Ile Arg Leu Leu Gly Ala Tyr Leu Phe -  
1 5 10 15

Ile Ile Ser Arg Val Gln Gly Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Met Leu His Gly  
20 25 30

Thr Gly Met Lys Ser Asp Ser Asp Gln Lys Lys Ser Glu Asn Gly Val  
 35 40 45  
 Thr Leu Ala Pro Glu Asp Thr Leu Pro Phe Leu Lys Cys Tyr Cys Ser  
 50 55 60  
 Gly His Cys Pro Asp Asp Ala Ile Asn Asn Thr Cys Ile Thr Asn Gly  
 65 70 75 80  
 His Cys Phe Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Asp Asp Gln Gly Glu Thr Thr Leu  
 85 90 95  
 Ala Ser Gly Cys Met Lys Tyr Glu Gly Ser Asp Phe Gln Cys Lys Asp  
 100 105 110  
 Ser Pro Lys Ala Gln Leu Arg Arg Thr Ile Glu Cys Cys Arg Thr Asn  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Cys Asn Gln Tyr Leu Gln Pro Thr Leu Pro Pro Val Val Ile Gly  
 130 135 140  
 Pro Phe Phe Asp Gly Ser Ile Arg Trp Leu Val Leu Leu Ile Ser Met  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Val Cys Ile Ile Ala Met Ile Ile Phe Ser Ser Cys Phe Cys Tyr  
 165 170 175  
 Lys His Tyr Cys Lys Ser Ile Ser Ser Arg Arg Arg Tyr Asn Arg Asp  
 180 185 190  
 Leu Glu Gln Asp Glu Ala Phe Ile Pro Val Gly Glu Ser Leu Lys Asp  
 195 200 205  
 Leu Ile Asp Gln Ser Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu  
 210 215 220  
 Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile Ala Lys Gln Ile Gln Met Val Arg Gln Val  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly Lys Trp Arg Gly Glu  
 245 250 255  
 Lys Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Thr Glu Glu Ala Ser Trp Phe  
 260 265 270  
 Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Leu Met Arg His Glu Asn Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Gly Ser Trp Thr Gln  
 290 295 300  
 Leu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Asp Tyr His Glu Asn Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe  
 305 310 315 320  
 Leu Lys Cys Ala Thr Leu Asp Thr Arg Ala Leu Leu Lys Leu Ala Tyr  
 325 330 335  
 Ser Ala Ala Cys Gly Leu Cys His Leu His Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gly Thr  
 340 345 350

Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile  
 355 360 365  
 Leu Ile Lys Lys Asn Gly Ser Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala  
 370 375 380  
 Val Lys Phe Asn Ser Asp Thr Asn Glu Val Asp Val Pro Leu Asn Thr  
 385 390 395 400  
 Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Ser  
 405 410 415  
 Leu Asn Lys Asn His Phe Gln Pro Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ser  
 420 425 430  
 Phe Gly Leu Ile Ile Trp Glu Met Ala Arg Arg Cys Ile Thr Gly Gly  
 435 440 445  
 Ile Val Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Met Val Pro Ser Asp  
 450 455 460  
 Pro Ser Tyr Glu Asp Met Arg Glu Val Val Cys Val Lys Arg Leu Arg  
 465 470 475 480  
 Pro Ile Val Ser Asn Arg Trp Asn Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Arg Ala Val  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Lys Leu Met Ser Glu Cys Trp Ala His Asn Pro Ala Ser Arg Leu  
 500 505 510  
 Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Met Val Glu Ser Gln  
 515 520 525  
 Asp Val Lys Ile  
 530

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 2333 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 1..1515

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:

ATG GCG GAG TCG GCC CGA CCC TCC TCC TTC CCC CTT CTT GTC CTC Met Ala Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Ser Phe Phe Pro Leu Val Val Leu	48
1 5 10 15	
CTG CTC GCC GGC AGC CCC CGG TCC GGG CCC CGG CGG CTC CAG GCT CTG Leu Leu Ala Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Pro Arg Gly Val Gln Ala Leu	96
20 25 30	
CTG TGT GCG TGC ACC AGC TGC CTC CAG GCC AAC TAC ACG TGT GAG ACA Leu Cys Ala Cys Thr Ser Cys Leu Gln Ala Asn Tyr Thr Cys Glu Thr	144
35 40 45	
GAT GGG GCC TGC ATG GTT TCC TTT TTC AAT CTG GAT CGG ATG GAG CAC Asp Gly Ala Cys Met Val Phe Phe Asn Leu Asp Gly Met Glu His	192
50 55 60	
CAT GTG CGC ACC TGC ATC CCC AAA GTG GAG CTG GTC CCT GCC GGG AAG His Val Arg Thr Cys Ile Pro Lys Val Glu Leu Val Pro Ala Gly Lys	240
65 70 75 80	
CCC TTC TAC TGC CTG AGC TCG GAG GAC CTG CGC AAC ACC CAC TGC TGC Pro Phe Tyr Cys Leu Ser Ser Glu Asp Leu Arg Asn Thr His Cys Cys	288
85 90 95	
TAC ACT GAC TAC TGC AAC ACG ATC GAC TTG AGG GTG CCC AGT GGT CAC Tyr Thr Asp Tyr Cys Asn Arg Ile Asp Leu Arg Val Pro Ser Gly His	336
100 105 110	
CTC AAG GAG CCT GAG CAC CCG TCC ATG TGG CCC CCG GTG GAG CTG GTA Leu Lys Glu Pro Glu His Pro Ser Met Trp Gly Pro Val Glu Leu Val	384
115 120 125	
GGC ATC ATC GCC GGC CCG GTG TTC CTC CTG TTC CTC ATC ATC ATT Gly Ile Ile Ala Gly Pro Val Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu Ile Ile Ile Ile	432
130 135 140	
GTT TTC CTT GTC ATT AAC TAT CAT CAG CGT GTC TAT CAC AAC CGC CAG Val Phe Leu Val Ile Asn Tyr His Gln Arg Val Tyr His Asn Arg Gln	480
145 150 155 160	
AGA CTG GAC ATG GAA GAT CCC TCA TGT GAG ATG TGT CTC TCC AAA GAC Arg Leu Asp Met Glu Asp Pro Ser Cys Glu Met Cys Leu Ser Lys Asp	528
165 170 175	
AAG ACG CTC CAG GAT CTT GTC TAC GAT CTC TCC ACC TCA CGG TCT GGC Lys Thr Leu Gln Asp Leu Val Tyr Asp Leu Ser Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly	576
180 185 190	
TCA GGG TTA CCC CTC TTT GTC CAG CGC ACA GTG CCC CGA ACC ATC GTT Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Phe Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Thr Ile Val	624
195 200 205	
TTA CAA GAG ATT ATT GGC AAG GGT CGG TTT GGG GAA GTC TGG CGC CGC Leu Gln Glu Ile Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Phe Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly	672
210 215 220	

CGC TGG ACC CGT GGT GAT GTG CCT GTG AAA ATA TTC TCT TCT CGT CAA Arg Trp Arg Gly Gly Asp Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Glu 225 230 235 240	720
GAA CGG TCT TGG TTC AGG GAA GCA GAG ATA TAC CAG ACG GTC ATG CTG Glu Arg Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Ala Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Met Leu 245 250 255	768
CGC CAT GAA AAC ATC CTT GGA TTT ATT GCT CCT GAC AAT AAA CAT AAT Arg His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Asn Lys Asp Asn 260 265 270	816
GGC ACC TGG ACA CAG CTG TGG CTT GTT TCT GAC TAT CAT GAG CAC GGG Gly Thr Trp Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr His Glu His Gly 275 280 285	864
TCC CTG TTT GAT TAT CTG AAC CGG TAC ACA GTG ACA ATT GAG GGG ATG Ser Leu Phe Asp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Tyr Thr Val Thr Ile Glu Gly Met 290 295 300	912
ATT AAG CTG GCC TTG TCT GCT GCT AGT GGG CTG GCA CAC CTG CAC ATG Ile Lys Leu Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Met 305 310 315 320	960
GAG ATC CTG GGC ACC CAA GGG AAG CCT GCA ATT GCT CAT CGA GAC TTA Glu Ile Val Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Gly Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu 325 330 335	1008
AAG TCA AAG AAC ATT CTG GTG AAG AAA AAT GGC ATG TGT GCC ATA GCA Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Met Cys Ala Ile Ala 340 345 350	1056
GAC CTG CGC CTG CCT GTC CGT CAT GAT CGA GTC ACT GAC ACC ATT GAC Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Arg His Asp Ala Val Thr Asp Thr Ile Asp 355 360 365	1104
ATT GCC CGG AAT CAG AGG GTG GGG ACC AAA CGA TAC ATG GCC CCT GAA Ile Ala Pro Asn Gln Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu 370 375 380	1152
CTA CTT GAT GAA ACC ATT AAT ATG AAA CAC TTT GAC TCC TTT AAA TGT Val Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Asn Met Lys His Phe Asp Ser Phe Lys Cys 385 390 395 400	1200
GCT GAT ATT TAT GCC CTC GGG CTT GTC TAT TGG GAG ATT GCT CGA AGA Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Tyr Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg 405 410 415	1248
TGC AAT TCT CGA CGA GTC CAT GAA GAA TAT CAC CTG CCA TAT TAC GAC Cys Asn Ser Gly Gly Val His Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asp 420 425 430	1296
TTA GTG CCC TCT GAC CCT TCC ATT GAG GAA ATG CGA AAG GTT GTC TGT Leu Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Ile Glu Glu Met Arg Lys Val Val Cys 435 440 445	1344
GAT CAG AAG CTG CGT CCC AAC ATC CCC AAC TGG TGG CAG ACT TAT GAG Asp Gln Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Trp Trp Gln Ser Tyr Glu 450 455 460	1392

GCA CTG CGG GTC ATG CGG AAG ATC ATG CGA GAG TGT TCG TAT GCC AAC Ala Leu Arg Val Met Gly Lys Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Ala Asn 465 470 475 480	1440
GCC GCA CCC CGC CTG ACG GCC CTG CGC ATC AAG AAG ACC CTC TCC CAG Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ser Gln 485 490 495	1488
CTC AGC GTG CAG GAA GAC GTC AAG ATC TAAGTGCCTCC CTCTCTCCAC Leu Ser Val Gln Glu Asp Val Lys Ile 500 505	1535
ACGGAGCTCC TGGCAGCGAG AACTACGCAC AGCTGCCCGG TTGAGCGTAC GATGGAGGCC TACCTCTCGT TTCTGCCAG CCCTCTGTGG CCAGGAGCCC TGGCCCCCAA GAGGGACACA GCCCCGGAGA GACTCGCTCA CTCCCAGTGT GGCTTTGAGA CAGACACCTT TTCTATTAC CTCCTAACGG CATGGAGACT CTGAGAGCGA ATTGTGTGGA GAACTCAGTG CCACACCTCG AACTGGTTGT AGTGGGAAGT CCCTGGAAAC CCCTGGCATC TGGCACGTGG CCAGGAGCCA TGACAGGGGC CCTTGGGAGG GGCCGGAGGA ACCGAGGTGT TGCCAGTGCT AAGCTGCCCT GAGGGTTTCC TTGGGGGACC AGCCCACAGC ACACCAAGGT GGCCCCGGAAAG AACCAGAAGT GCAGCCCCCTC TCACAGGCAG CTCTGAGCCG CGCTTTCCCC TCTCCCTGG GATGGAGCT GCCGGGAGAC TGCCAGTGGA GACGGAATCT GCGCTTTGT CTGTCAGGCC GTGTGTGCA GTCCCCAGGT CGCTCCCCCG TTGTGCTGG TTCTGCTCCAT GCGCTTACAC GTGGGTGTGA GTGTGTGTGT CTCTCTGTAG CTGGGCACTT ACCTGCTTGA CCTTTCTCTG CATGTCACCG TCCGGGGTGT CCTCGTCATG CTGTCGGTGC TTGCTGGTGC CTCTTTCAAG TAGTGAGCAG CATCTACTTT CCCTGGTGCC CTTCCTGGA CGTCTCTCCC TCCCCCAGAG CCCCTCATGC CACAGTCGTA CTCTGTGT	1595 1655 1715 1775 1835 1895 1955 2015 2075 2135 2195 2255 2315 2333

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 505 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:

Met Ala Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Ser Phe Phe Pro Leu Val Val Leu  
1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Ala Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Pro Arg Gly Val Gln Ala Leu  
20 25 30

Leu Cys Ala Cys Thr Ser Cys Leu Gln Ala Asn Tyr Thr Cys Glu Thr  
 35 40 45

Asp Gly Ala Cys Met Val Ser Phe Phe Asn Leu Asp Gly Met Glu His  
 50 55 60

His Val Arg Thr Cys Ile Pro Lys Val Glu Leu Val Pro Ala Gly Lys  
 65 70 75 80

Pro Phe Tyr Cys Leu Ser Ser Glu Asp Leu Arg Asn Thr His Cys Cys  
 85 90 95

Tyr Thr Asp Tyr Cys Asn Arg Ile Asp Leu Arg Val Pro Ser Gly His  
 100 105 110

Leu Lys Glu Pro Glu His Pro Ser Met Trp Gly Pro Val Glu Leu Val  
 115 120 125

Gly Ile Ile Ala Gly Pro Val Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu Ile Ile Ile Ile  
 130 135 140

Val Phe Leu Val Ile Asn Tyr His Gln Arg Val Tyr His Asn Arg Gln  
 145 150 155 160

Arg Leu Asp Met Glu Asp Pro Ser Cys Glu Met Cys Leu Ser Lys Asp  
 165 170 175

Lys Thr Leu Gln Asp Leu Val Tyr Asp Leu Ser Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly  
 180 185 190

Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Phe Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Thr Ile Val  
 195 200 205

Leu Gln Glu Ile Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Phe Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly  
 210 215 220

Arg Trp Arg Gly Gly Asp Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Glu  
 225 230 235 240

Glu Arg Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Ala Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Met Leu  
 245 250 255

Arg His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Asn Lys Asp Asn  
 260 265 270

Gly Thr Trp Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr His Glu His Gly  
 275 280 285

Ser Leu Phe Asp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Tyr Thr Val Thr Ile Glu Gly Met  
 290 295 300

Ile Lys Leu Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Met  
 305 310 315 320

Glu Ile Val Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Gly Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu  
 325 330 335

Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Met Cys Ala Ile Ala  
 340 345 350

Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Arg His Asp Ala Val Thr Asp Thr Ile Asp  
 355 360 365  
 Ile Ala Pro Asn Gln Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu  
 370 375 380  
 Val Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Asn Met Lys His Phe Asp Ser Phe Lys Cys  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Tyr Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg  
 405 410 415  
 Cys Asn Ser Gly Gly Val His Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asp  
 420 425 430  
 Leu Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Ile Glu Glu Met Arg Lys Val Val Cys  
 435 440 445  
 Asp Gln Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Trp Trp Gln Ser Tyr Glu  
 450 455 460  
 Ala Leu Arg Val Met Gly Lys Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Ala Asn  
 465 470 475 480  
 Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ser Gln  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Ser Val Gln Glu Asp Val Lys Ile  
 500 505

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 2308 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Mouse
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 77..1585

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:

GGCGAGGCAGA GGTTTGCTGG GGTGAGGCAG CGGCCGCGGCC GGGCCCCGCC GGGCCACAGG

60

CCGTGGCGGC CGGACCG ATG GAG CGC CGC GTC GCT CCT CGT CGG CGC CCC CGG Met Glu Ala Ala Val Ala Ala Pro Arg Pro Arg	109
1                       5                       10	
CTG CTC CTC CTC GTC CTG CGG CTC Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Leu	157
15                       20                       25	
CTC CCG GGG CGG ACG CGC TTA CAG TGT TTC TGC CAC CTC TGT ACA AAA Leu Pro Gly Ala Thr Ala Leu Gln Cys Phe Cys His Leu Cys Thr Lys	205
30                       35                       40	
GAC AAT TTT ACT TGT GTG ACA GAT GGG CTC TGC TTT GTC TCT GTC ACA Asp Asn Phe Thr Cys Val Thr Asp Gly Leu Cys Phe Val Ser Val Thr	253
45                       50                       55	
GAG ACC ACA GAC AAA GTT ATA CAC AAC ACC ATG TGT ATA GCT GAA ATT Glu Thr Thr Asp Lys Val Ile His Asn Ser Met Cys Ile Ala Glu Ile	301
60                       65                       70                       75	
GAC TTA ATT CCT CGA GAT AGG CGG TTT GTC TGT GCA CCC TCT TCA AAA Asp Leu Ile Pro Arg Asp Arg Pro Phe Val Cys Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys	349
80                       85                       90	
ACT GGG TCT GTG ACT ACA ACA TAT TGC TGC AAT CAG GAC CAT TGC AAT Thr Gly Ser Val Thr Thr Tyr Cys Cys Asn Gln Asp His Cys Asn	397
95                       100                       105	
AAA ATA GAA CTT CCA ACT ACT GTC AAG TCA TCA CCT GGC CTT GGT CCT Lys Ile Glu Leu Pro Thr Thr Val Lys Ser Ser Pro Gly Leu Gly Pro	445
110                       115                       120	
GTC GAA CTG CCA CCT GTC ATT GCT CGA CCA GTG TGC TTC GTC TGC ATC Val Glu Leu Ala Ala Val Ile Ala Gly Pro Val Cys Phe Val Cys Ile	493
125                       130                       135	
TCA CTC ATG TTG ATG GTC TAT ATC TCC CAC AAC CGC ACT GTC ATT CAC Ser Leu Met Leu Met Val Tyr Ile Cys His Asn Arg Thr Val Ile His	541
140                       145                       150                       155	
CAT CGA GTG CCA AAT GAA GAG GAC CCT TCA TTA GAT CGC CCT TTT ATT His Arg Val Pro Asn Glu Glu Asp Pro Ser Leu Asp Arg Pro Phe Ile	589
160                       165                       170	
TCA GAG CGT ACT ACG TTG AAA GAC TTA ATT TAT GAT ATG ACA ACG TCA Ser Glu Gly Thr Thr Leu Lys Asp Leu Ile Tyr Asp Met Thr Thr Ser	637
175                       180                       185	
GGT TCT GGC TCA CGT TTA CCA TTG CTT GTT CAG AGA ACA ATT CGG AGA Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile Ala Arg	685
190                       195                       200	
ACT ATT GTG TTA CAA GAA ACC ATT GGC AAA GGT CGA TTT CGA GAA GTT Thr Ile Val Leu Gln Glu Ser Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Phe Gly Glu Val	733
205                       210                       215	
TCG AGA CGA AAG TCG CGG GGA GAA GAA GTT GCT GTT AAG ATA TTC TCC Trp Arg Gly Lys Trp Arg Gly Glu Glu Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser	781
220                       225                       230                       235	

TCT AGA GAA GAA CGT TCG TGG TTC CGT GAG GCA GAG ATT TAT CAA ACT Ser Arg Glu Glu Arg Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Ala Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr 240 245 250	829
GTA ATG TTA CGT CAT GAA AAC ATC CTG GCA TTT ATA GCA GCA GAC AAT Val Met Leu Arg His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Asn 255 260 265	877
AAA GAC AAT GGT ACT TGG ACT CAG CTC TGG TTG GTG TCA GAT TAT CAT Lys Asp Asn Gly Thr Trp Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr His 270 275 280	925
GAG CAT GGA TCC CTT TTT GAT TAC TTA AAC AGA TAC ACA GTT ACT GTG Glu His Gly Ser Leu Phe Asp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Tyr Thr Val Thr Val 285 290 295	973
GAA CGA ATG ATA AAA CTT CCTG CTG TCC ACG GCG AGC GGT CTT GCC CAT Glu Gly Met Ile Lys Leu Ala Leu Ser Thr Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His 300 305 310 315	1021
CTT CAC ATG GAG ATT GTT CGT ACC CAA CGA AAG CCA CCC ATT GCT CAT Leu His Met Glu Ile Val Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His 320 325 330	1069
AGA GAT TTG AAA TCA AAG AAT ATC TTG GTA AAG AAG AAT GGA ACT TGC Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Thr Cys 335 340 345	1117
TGT ATT GCA GAC TTA GGA CTG GCA GTA AGA CAT GAT TCA GGC ACA GAT Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Arg His Asp Ser Ala Thr Asp 350 355 360	1165
ACC ATT GAT ATT GCT CCA AAC CAC AGA GTG GGA ACA AAA AGG TAC ATG Thr Ile Asp Ile Ala Pro Asn His Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met 365 370 375	1213
GCC CCT GAA GTT CTC GAT GAT TCC ATA AAT ATG AAA CAT TTT GAA TCC Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Asp Ser Ile Asn Met Lys His Phe Glu Ser 380 385 390 395	1261
TTC AAA CGT GCT GAC ATC TAT GCA ATG GGC TTA GTA TTC TGG GAA ATT Phe Lys Arg Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ala Met Gly Leu Val Phe Trp Glu Ile 400 405 410	1309
GCT CGA CGA TGT TCC ATT GGT GGA ATT CAT GAA GAT TAC CAA CTG CCT Ala Arg Arg Cys Ser Ile Gly Gly Ile His Glu Asp Tyr Gln Leu Pro 415 420 425	1357
TAT TAT GAT CTT GTA CCT TCT GAC CCA TCA GTT GAA GAA ATG AGA AAA Tyr Tyr Asp Leu Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Val Glu Glu Met Arg Lys 430 435 440	1405
GTT GTT TGT GAA CAG AAG TTA AGG CCA AAT ATC CCA AAC AGA TGG CAG Val Val Cys Glu Gln Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Gln 445 450 455	1453
AGC TGT GAA GCC TTG AGA GTA ATG GCT AAA ATT ATG AGA GAA TGT TGG Ser Cys Glu Ala Leu Arg Val Met Ala Lys Ile Met Arg Glu Cys Trp 460 465 470 475	1501

TAT GCC AAT GCA GCA GCT AGG CTT ACA GCA TTG CGG ATT AAG AAA ACA Tyr Ala Asn Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr 480 485 490	1549
TTA TCG CAA CTC ACT CAA CAG GAA CGC ATC AAA ATC TAATTCTACA Leu Ser Gln Leu Ser Gln Gln Glu Gly Ile Lys Met 495 500	1595
GCTTTGCCCTG AACTCTCCCTT TTTCTTCAG ATCTGCTCCT GGGTTTTAAT TTGGGAGGTC AGTTGTTCTA CCTCACTGAG AGGAAACAGA AGGATATTGC TTCTTTGCA ACCAGTGTAA TAAGTCAT TAAAAACTTC CCAGGATTC TTTGGACCCA GGAAACAGCC ATCTGGGTCC TTTCTGTGCA CTATGAACGC TTCTTTCCA GGACAGAAAA TGTGTAGTCT ACCTTTATTT TTTATAACA AAACCTGTTT TTAAAAAGA TGATTGCTGG TCTTAACCTT AGGTAACCTCT GCTGTGCTGG AGATCATCTT TAAGGGCAA GGAGTTGGAT TGCTGAATTAA CAATGAAACAA TGCTTTATTA CTAAAGAAAG TGATTTACTC CTGGTTAGTA CATTCTCAGA GGATTCTGAA CCACTAGAGT TTCCCTGATT CAGACTTTGA ATGTACTGTT CTATAGTTT TCAGGATCTT AAAACTAACA CTTATAAAC TCTTATCTTG AGTCTAAAAA TGACCTCATA TAGTAGTGAG GAACATAATT CATGCAATTG TATTTGTAT ACTATTATTG TTCTTCACT TATTGAGAAC ATTACATGCC TTCAAAATGG CATTGTACTA TACCAAGTAAG TGCCACTTCT GTGTCTTCT AATGGAAATG AGTACAATTG CTGAAAGTCT CTATGTTAAA ACCTATAGTG TTT	1655 1715 1775 1835 1895 1955 2015 2075 2135 2195 2255 2308

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 10:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 503 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 10:

Met Glu Ala Ala Val Ala Ala Pro Arg Pro Arg Leu Leu Leu Val 1 5 10 15
Leu Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Leu Leu Pro Gly Ala Thr 20 25 30
Ala Leu Gln Cys Phe Cys His Leu Cys Thr Lys Asp Asn Phe Thr Cys 35 40 45
Val Thr Asp Gly Leu Cys Phe Val Ser Val Thr Glu Thr Thr Asp Lys 50 55 60
Val Ile His Asn Ser Met Cys Ile Ala Glu Ile Asp Leu Ile Pro Arg 65 70 75 80

Asp Arg Pro Phe Val Cys Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys Thr Gly Ser Val Thr  
85 90 95

Thr Thr Tyr Cys Cys Asn Gln Asp His Cys Asn Lys Ile Glu Leu Pro  
100 105 110

Thr Thr Val Lys Ser Ser Pro Gly Leu Gly Pro Val Glu Leu Ala Ala  
115 120 125

Val Ile Ala Gly Pro Val Cys Phe Val Cys Ile Ser Leu Met Leu Met  
130 135 140

Val Tyr Ile Cys His Asn Arg Thr Val Ile His His Arg Val Pro Asn  
145 150 155 160

Glu Glu Asp Pro Ser Leu Asp Arg Pro Phe Ile Ser Glu Gly Thr Thr  
165 170 175

Leu Lys Asp Leu Ile Tyr Asp Met Thr Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly  
180 185 190

Leu Pro Leu Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile Ala Arg Thr Ile Val Leu Gln  
195 200 205

Glu Ser Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Phe Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly Lys Trp  
210 215 220

Arg Gly Glu Glu Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Glu Glu Arg  
225 230 235 240

Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Ala Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Met Leu Arg His  
245 250 255

Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Asn Lys Asp Asn Gly Thr  
260 265 270

Trp Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr His Glu His Gly Ser Leu  
275 280 285

Phe Asp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Tyr Thr Val Thr Val Glu Gly Met Ile Lys  
290 295 300

Leu Ala Leu Ser Thr Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Met Glu Ile  
305 310 315 320

Val Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser  
325 330 335

Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Thr Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu  
340 345 350

Gly Leu Ala Val Arg His Asp Ser Ala Thr Asp Thr Ile Asp Ile Ala  
355 360 365

Pro Asn His Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu  
370 375 380

Asp Asp Ser Ile Asn Met Lys His Phe Glu Ser Phe Lys Arg Ala Asp  
385 390 395 400

60

Ile Tyr Ala Met Gly Leu Val Phe Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Cys Ser  
 405 410 415

Ile Gly Gly Ile His Glu Asp Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asp Leu Val  
 420 425 430

Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Val Glu Glu Met Arg Lys Val Val Cys Glu Gln  
 435 440 445

Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Ile Pro Asn Arg Trp Gln Ser Cys Glu Ala Leu  
 450 455 460

Arg Val Met Ala Lys Ile Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Ala Asn Gly Ala  
 465 470 475 480

Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ser Gln Leu Ser  
 485 490 495

Gln Gln Glu Gly Ile Lys Met  
 500

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1922 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Mouse

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 241..1746

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11:

GAGAGCACAG CCCTTCCCAG TCCCCGGAGC CGCGCGGCCA CGCCGGCATG ATCAAGACCT	60
TTTCCCCGGC CCCACAGGGC CTCTGGACGT GAGACCCCGG CGCCCTCCGC AAGGAGAGGC	120
GGGGGTGAG TCGCCCTGTC CAAAGGCCTC AATCTAAACA ATCTTGATTG CTGTTGCCGG	180
CTGGCGGGAC CCTGAATGGC AGGAAATCTC ACCACATCTC TTCTCCTATC TCCAAGGACC	240
ATG ACC TTG GGG AGC TTC AGA AGG GGC CTT TTG ATG CTG TCG GTG GCC	288
Met Thr Leu Gly Ser Phe Arg Arg Gly Leu Leu Met Leu Ser Val Ala	
1 5 10 15	

TTG CCC CTA ACC CAG GGG AGA CTT CGG AAG CCT TCC AAG CTG GTG AAC Leu Gly Leu Thr Gln Gly Arg Leu Ala Lys Pro Ser Lys Leu Val Asn 20 25 30	336
TGC ACT TGT GAG AGC CCA CAC TGC AAG AGA CCA TTC TGC CAG GGG TCA Cys Thr Cys Glu Ser Pro His Cys Lys Arg Pro Phe Cys Gln Gly Ser 35 40 45	384
TGG TGC ACA GTG GTG CTG GTT CGA GAG CAG GCC AGG CAC CCC CAG GTC Trp Cys Thr Val Val Leu Val Arg Glu Gln Gly Arg His Pro Gln Val 50 55 60	432
TAT CCG GGC TGT GGG AGC CTC AAC CAG GAG CTC TGC TTG GGA CGT CCC Tyr Arg Gly Cys Gly Ser Leu Asn Gln Glu Leu Cys Leu Gly Arg Pro 65 70 75 80	480
ACG GAG TTT CTG AAC CAT CAC TGC TGC TAT AGA TCC TTC TGC AAC CAC Thr Glu Phe Leu Asn His His Cys Cys Tyr Arg Ser Phe Cys Asn His 85 90 95	528
AAC GTG TCT CTG ATG CTG GAG GCC ACC CAA ACT CCT TCG GAG GAG CCA Asn Val Ser Leu Met Leu Glu Ala Thr Gln Thr Pro Ser Glu Glu Pro 100 105 110	576
CAA GTT GAT GCC CAT CTG CCT CTG ATC CTG GGT CCT GTG CTG GCC TTG Glu Val Asp Ala His Leu Pro Leu Ile Leu Gly Pro Val Leu Ala Leu 115 120 125	624
CCG GTC CTG GTG GCC CTG GCT GCT CTG GGC TTG TGG CGT GTC CGG CGG Pro Val Leu Val Ala Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Leu Trp Arg Val Arg Arg 130 135 140	672
ACG CAG GAG AAG CAG CGG GAT TTG CAC AGT GAC CTG CCC GAG TCC AGT Arg Gln Glu Lys Gln Arg Asp Leu His Ser Asp Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser 145 150 155 160	720
CTC ATC CTG AAG GCA TCT GAA CAG GCA GAC AGC ATG TTG GGG GAC TTC Leu Ile Leu Lys Ala Ser Glu Gln Ala Asp Ser Met Leu Gly Asp Phe 165 170 175	768
CTG GAC AGC GAC TGT ACC ACG GGC AGC GGC TCC GGG CTC CCC TTC TTG Leu Asp Ser Asp Cys Thr Thr Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Phe Leu 180 185 190	816
CTG CAG AGG ACG GTA GCT CGG CAG GTT GCG CTG GTC GAG TGT GTG GGA Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Val Ala Leu Val Glu Cys Val Gly 195 200 205	864
AAG GGC CGA TAT GGC GAG GTG TGG CGC CGT TCG TGG CAT CGC GAA AGC Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly Ser Trp His Gly Glu Ser 210 215 220	912
GTG GCG GTC AAG ATT TTC TCC TCA CGA GAT GAG CAG TCC TGG TTC CGG Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Asp Glu Gln Ser Trp Phe Arg 225 230 235 240	960
GAG ACG GAG ATC TAC AAC ACA GTT CTG CTT AGA CAC GAC AAC ATC CTA Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Asn Thr Val Leu Leu Arg His Asp Asn Ile Leu 245 250 255	1008

GGC TTC ATC CCC TCC GAC ACT TCG CGG AAC TCG ACC ACG CAG CTG Gly Phe Ile Ala Ser Asp Met Thr Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Thr Gln Leu 260 265 270	1056
TGG CTC ATC ACC CAC TAC CAT GAA CAC CCC TCC CTC TAT GAC TTT CTG Trp Leu Ile Thr His Tyr His Glu His Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe Leu 275 280 285	1104
CAG AGG CAG ACG CTG GAG CCC CAG TTG GCC CTG AGG CTA GCT CTG TCC Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Glu Pro Gln Leu Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Val Ser 290 295 300	1152
CCG GCC TGC CGC CTC GCG CAC CTA CAT GTG GAG ATC TTT CGC ACT CAA Pro Ala Cys Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Val Glu Ile Phe Gly Thr Gln 305 310 315 320	1200
GGC AAA CCA GCC ATT GCC CAT CGT GAC CTC AAG AGT CGC AAT GTG CTG Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Arg Asn Val Leu 325 330 335	1248
GTC AAG AGT AAC TTC CAG TGT TGC ATT GCA GAC CTG CGA CTG GCT GTG Val Lys Ser Asn Leu Gln Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val 340 345 350	1296
ATG CAC TCA CAA AGC AAC GAG TAC CTC GAT ATC GGC AAC ACA CCC CGA Met His Ser Gln Ser Asn Glu Tyr Leu Asp Ile Gly Asn Thr Pro Arg 355 360 365	1344
GTG GGT ACC AAA AGA TAC ATG GCA CCC GAG GTG CTG GAT GAG CAC ATC Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Gln His Ile 370 375 380	1392
CGC ACA GAC TGC TTT GAG TCG TAC AAG TGG ACA GAC ATC TGG CCC TTT Arg Thr Asp Cys Phe Glu Ser Tyr Lys Trp Thr Asp Ile Trp Ala Phe 385 390 395 400	1440
GGC CTA GTG CTA TGG GAG ATC GCC CGG ACC ATC ATC AAT CGC ATT Gly Leu Val Leu Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Thr Ile Ile Asn Gly Ile 405 410 415	1488
GTG GAG GAT TAC AGG CCA CCT TTC TAT GAC ATG GTA CCC AAT GAC CCC Val Glu Asp Tyr Arg Pro Pro Phe Tyr Asp Met Val Pro Asn Asp Pro 420 425 430	1536
AGT TTT GAG GAC ATG AAA AAG GTC GTG TGC GTT GAC CAG CAC ACA CCC Ser Phe Glu Asp Met Lys Lys Val Val Cys Val Asp Gln Gln Thr Pro 435 440 445	1584
ACC ATC CCT AAC CGG CTG CCT GCA GAT CCG GTC CTC TCC CCC CTG GCC Thr Ile Pro Asn Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Pro Val Leu Ser Gly Leu Ala 450 455 460	1632
CAG ATG ATG AGA GAG TGC TGG TAC CCC AAC CCC TCT GCT CGC CTC ACC Gln Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Pro Asn Pro Ser Ala Arg Leu Thr 465 470 475 480	1680
GCA CTG CGC ATA AAG AAG ACA TTG CAG AAG CTC AGT CAC AAT CCA GAG Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Gln Lys Leu Ser His Asn Pro Glu 485 490 495	1728

AAG CCC AAA GTG ATT CAC TAGCCCAGGG CCACCCAGGCT TCCCTCTGCCCT Lys Pro Lys Val Ile His 500	1776
 AAAGTGTGTG CTGGGAAAGA AGACATAGCC TGTCTGGTA GAGGGAGTGA AGAGAGTGTG CACCGCTGCCCT TGTGTGTGCC TGCTCAGCTT GCTCCCAGCC CATCCACCCA AAAATACAGC TGAGCTGAAA TTCAAAAAAA AAAAAA	1836 1896 1922

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 502 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:

Met Thr Leu Gly Ser Phe Arg Arg Gly Leu Leu Met Leu Ser Val Ala 1 5 10 15
Leu Gly Leu Thr Gln Gly Arg Leu Ala Lys Pro Ser Lys Leu Val Asn 20 25 30
Cys Thr Cys Glu Ser Pro His Cys Lys Arg Pro Phe Cys Gln Gly Ser 35 40 45
Trp Cys Thr Val Val Leu Val Arg Glu Gln Gly Arg His Pro Gln Val 50 55 60
Tyr Arg Gly Cys Gly Ser Leu Asn Gln Glu Leu Cys Leu Gly Arg Pro 65 70 75 80
Thr Glu Phe Leu Asn His His Cys Cys Tyr Arg Ser Phe Cys Asn His 85 90 95
Asn Val Ser Leu Met Leu Glu Ala Thr Gln Thr Pro Ser Glu Glu Pro 100 105 110
Glu Val Asp Ala His Leu Pro Leu Ile Leu Gly Pro Val Leu Ala Leu 115 120 125
Pro Val Leu Val Ala Leu Gly Ala Leu Gly Leu Trp Arg Val Arg Arg 130 135 140
Arg Gln Glu Lys Gln Arg Asp Leu His Ser Asp Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser 145 150 155 160
Leu Ile Leu Lys Ala Ser Glu Gln Ala Asp Ser Met Leu Gly Asp Phe 165 170 175
Leu Asp Ser Asp Cys Thr Thr Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Phe Leu 180 185 190

Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Gln Val Ala Leu Val Glu Cys Val Gly  
 195 200 205  
 Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly Ser Trp His Gly Glu Ser  
 210 215 220  
 Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Asp Glu Gln Ser Trp Phe Arg  
 225 230 235 240  
 Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Asn Thr Val Leu Leu Arg His Asp Asn Ile Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Phe Ile Ala Ser Asp Met Thr Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Thr Gln Leu  
 260 265 270  
 Trp Leu Ile Thr His Tyr His Glu His Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe Leu  
 275 280 285  
 Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Glu Pro Gln Leu Ala Leu Arg Leu Ala Val Ser  
 290 295 300  
 Pro Ala Cys Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Val Glu Ile Phe Gly Thr Gln  
 305 310 315 320  
 Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Arg Asn Val Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Val Lys Ser Asn Leu Gln Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val  
 340 345 350  
 Met His Ser Gln Ser Asn Glu Tyr Leu Asp Ile Gly Asn Thr Pro Arg  
 355 360 365  
 Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu His Ile  
 370 375 380  
 Arg Thr Asp Cys Phe Glu Ser Tyr Lys Trp Thr Asp Ile Trp Ala Phe  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gly Leu Val Leu Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Thr Ile Ile Asn Gly Ile  
 405 410 415  
 Val Glu Asp Tyr Arg Pro Pro Phe Tyr Asp Met Val Pro Asn Asp Pro  
 420 425 430  
 Ser Phe Glu Asp Met Lys Lys Val Val Cys Val Asp Gln Gln Thr Pro  
 435 440 445  
 Thr Ile Pro Asn Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Pro Val Leu Ser Gly Leu Ala  
 450 455 460  
 Gln Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Pro Asn Pro Ser Ala Arg Leu Thr  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Gln Lys Leu Ser His Asn Pro Glu  
 485 490 495  
 Lys Pro Lys Val Ile His  
 500

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 13:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2070 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:

- (A) ORGANISM: Mouse

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 217..1812

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 13:

ATTCATGAGA TCGAACATA GGTCAAAGCT GTTGGAGAA ATTGGAACTA CAGTTTATC	60
TAGCCACATC TCTGAGAATT CTGAAGAAAG CACCAAGGTGA AAGTCATTGC CAAGTGATTT	120
TGTTCTGTAA GGAAGCCTCC CTCATTCACT TACACCAGTG AGACACCCAGG ACCAGTCATT	180
CAAAGGGCCG TGTACAGGAC GCGTGGCAAT CAGACA ATG ACT CAG CTA TAC ACT Met Thr Gln Leu Tyr Thr	234
1 5	
TAC ATC AGA TTA CTG GGA GCC TGT CTG TTC ATC ATT TCT CAT GTT CAA Tyr Ile Arg Leu Leu Gly Ala Cys Leu Phe Ile Ile Ser His Val Gln	282
10 15 20	
GGG CAG AAT CTA GAT AGT ATG CTC CAT GGC ACT GGT ATG AAA TCA GAC Gly Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Met Leu His Gly Thr Gly Met Lys Ser Asp	330
25 30 35	
TTG GAC CAG AAG CCA GAA AAT GGA GTG ACT TTA GCA CCA GAG GAT Leu Asp Gln Lys Pro Glu Asn Gly Val Thr Leu Ala Pro Glu Asp	378
40 45 50	
ACC TTG CCT TTC TTA AAG TGC TAT TGC TCA GGA CAC TGC CCA GAT GAT Thr Leu Pro Phe Leu Lys Cys Tyr Cys Ser Gly His Cys Pro Asp Asp	426
55 60 65 70	
GCT ATT AAT AAC ACA TGC ATA ACT AAT GGC CAT TGC TTT GCC ATT ATA Ala Ile Asn Asn Thr Cys Ile Thr Asn Gly His Cys Phe Ala Ile Ile	474
75 80 85	
GAA GAA GAT GAT CAG GGA GAA ACC ACA TTA ACT TCT GGG TGT ATG AAG Glu Glu Asp Asp Gln Gly Glu Thr Thr Leu Thr Ser Gly Cys Met Lys	522
90 95 100	

TAT GAA CGC TCT GAT TTT CAA TGC AAG GAT TCA CCG AAA GCC CAG CTA Tyr Glu Gly Ser Asp Phe Gln Cys Lys Asp Ser Pro Lys Ala Gln Leu 105 110 115	570
CGC AGG ACA ATA GAA TGT TGT CGG ACC AAT TTG TGC AAC CAG TAT TTG Arg Arg Thr Ile Glu Cys Cys Arg Thr Asn Leu Cys Asn Gln Tyr Leu 120 125 130	618
CAG CCT ACA CTG CCC CCT GTT ATA GGT CCG TTC TTT GAT GCC AGC Gln Pro Thr Leu Pro Pro Val Val Ile Gly Pro Phe Phe Asp Gly Ser 135 140 145 150	666
ATC CGA TGG CTG GTT GTG CTC ATT TCC ATG GCT GTC TGT ATA GTT GCT Ile Arg Trp Leu Val Leu Ile Ser Met Ala Val Cys Ile Val Ala 155 160 165	714
ATG ATC ATC TTC TCC AGC TGC TTT TGC TAT AAG CAT TAT TGT AAG AGT Met Ile Ile Phe Ser Ser Cys Phe Cys Tyr Lys His Tyr Cys Lys Ser 170 175 180	762
ATC TCA AGC AGG GGT CGT TAC AAC CGT GAT TTG GAA CAG GAT GAA GCA Ile Ser Ser Arg Gly Arg Tyr Asn Arg Asp Leu Glu Gln Asp Glu Ala 185 190 195	810
TTT ATT CGA GTA GGA GAA TCA TTG AAA GAC CTG ATT GAC CAG TCC CAA Phe Ile Pro Val Gly Glu Ser Leu Lys Asp Leu Ile Asp Gln Ser Gln 200 205 210	858
AGC TCT GGG AGT GGA TCT CGA TTG CCT TTA TTG GTT CAG CGA ACT ATT Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile 215 220 225 230	906
GCC AAA CAG ATT CAG ATG GTT CGG CAG GTT CGT AAA GCC CCC TAT GGA Ala Lys Gln Ile Gln Met Val Arg Gln Val Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly 235 240 245	954
GAA GTA TCG ATG GGT AAA TCG CGT CGT GAA AAA GTG GCT GTC AAA GTG Glu Val Trp Met Gly Lys Trp Arg Gly Glu Lys Val Ala Val Lys Val 250 255 260	1002
TTT TTT ACC ACT GAA GAA GCT AGC TGG TTT AGA GAA ACA GAA ATC TAC Phe Phe Thr Thr Glu Glu Ala Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr 265 270 275	1050
CAG ACG GTG TTA ATG CGT CAT GAA AAT ATA CTT GGT TTT ATA GCT GCA Gln Thr Val Leu Met Arg His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala 280 285 290	1098
GAC ATT AAA GGC ACT GGT TCC TGG ACT CAG CTG TAT TTG ATT ACT GAT Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Gly Ser Trp Thr Gln Leu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Asp 295 300 305 310	1146
TAC CAT GAA AAT GGA TCT CTC TAT GAC TTC CTG AAA TGT GCC ACA CTA Tyr His Glu Asn Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe Leu Lys Cys Ala Thr Leu 315 320 325	1194
GAC ACC AGA GCC CTA CTC AAG TTA GCT TAT TCT GCT GCT TGT GGT CTG Asp Thr Arg Ala Leu Leu Lys Leu Ala Tyr Ser Ala Ala Cys Gly Leu 330 335 340	1242

TGC CAC CTC CAC ACA GAA ATT TAT GGT ACC CAA GGG AAG CCT GCA ATT Cys His Leu His Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile 345 350 355	1290
GCT CAT CGA GAC CTG AAG AGC AAA AAC ATC CTT ATT AAG AAA AAT GGA Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Ile Lys Lys Asn Gly 360 365 370	1338
ACT TGC TGT ATT GCT GAC CTG CCC CTA GCT GTT AAA TTC AAC AGT GAT Ser Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Lys Phe Asn Ser Asp 375 380 385 390	1386
ACA AAT GAA GTT GAC ATA CCC TTG AAT ACC AGG CTG GGC ACC AAG CGG Thr Asn Glu Val Asp Ile Pro Leu Asn Thr Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg 395 400 405	1434
TAC ATG GCT CCA GAA GTG CTG GAT GAA AGC CTG AAT AAA AAC CAT TTC Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Ser Leu Asn Lys Asn His Phe 410 415 420	1482
CAG CCC TAC ATC ATG GCT GAC ATC TAT AGC TTT GGT TTG ATC ATT TGG Gln Pro Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ser Phe Gly Leu Ile Ile Trp 425 430 435	1530
GAA ATG GCT CGT CGT TGT ATT ACA GGA GGA ATC GTG GAG GAA TAT CAA Glu Met Ala Arg Arg Cys Ile Thr Gly Gly Ile Val Glu Glu Tyr Gln 440 445 450	1578
TTA CCA TAT TAC AAC ATG GTG CCC ACT GAC CCA TCC TAT GAG GAC ATG Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Met Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Tyr Glu Asp Met 455 460 465 470	1626
CGT GAG GTT GTG TGT GTG AAA CGC TTG CCG CCA ATC GTG TCT AAC CGC Arg Glu Val Val Cys Val Lys Arg Leu Arg Pro Ile Val Ser Asn Arg 475 480 485	1674
TGG AAC AGC CAT GAA TGT CTT CGA GCA GTT TTG AAG CTA ATG TCA GAA Trp Asn Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Arg Ala Val Leu Lys Leu Met Ser Glu 490 495 500	1722
TGT TGG GCC CAT AAT CCA GCC TCC AGA CTC ACA GCT TTG AGA ATC AAG Cys Trp Ala His Asn Pro Ala Ser Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys 505 510 515	1770
AAG ACA CTT GCA AAA ATG GTT GAA TCC CAG GAT GTC AAG ATT Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Met Val Glu Ser Gln Asp Val Lys Ile 520 525 530	1812
TGACAAATTAA ACAATTITGA CGGAGAATTT AGACTGCAAG AACTCTTCA CCAGGAAAT GGGTGGGATT AGCATGGAAT AGGATGTTGA CTTGGTTTC AGACTCCTTC CTCTACATCT	1872 1932
TCACAGGCTG CTAACAGTAA ACCTTACCGT ACTCTACAGA ATACAAGATT GGAACTTGGGA ACTTCAAACA TGTCATTCTT TATATATGAC AGCTTTGTT TAATGTGGGG TTTTTTGTT	1992 2052
TGCTTTTTT GTTTGTT	2070

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 532 amino acids  
 (B) TYPE: amino acid  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 14:

Met	Thr	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Ile	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ala	Cys	Leu	Phe
1				5					10					15	
Ile Ile Ser His Val Gln Gly Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Met Leu His Gly															
		20			25						30				
Thr Gly Met Lys Ser Asp Leu Asp Gln Lys Lys Pro Glu Asn Gly Val															
		35			40				45						
Thr Leu Ala Pro Glu Asp Thr Leu Pro Phe Leu Lys Cys Tyr Cys Ser															
		50			55				60						
Gly His Cys Pro Asp Asp Ala Ile Asn Asn Thr Cys Ile Thr Asn Gly															
		65			70			75			80				
His Cys Phe Ala Ile Ile Glu Glu Asp Asp Gln Gly Glu Thr Thr Leu															
		85			90				95						
Thr Ser Gly Cys Met Lys Tyr Glu Gly Ser Asp Phe Gln Cys Lys Asp															
		100			105				110						
Ser Pro Lys Ala Gln Leu Arg Arg Thr Ile Glu Cys Cys Arg Thr Asn															
		115			120				125						
Leu Cys Asn Gln Tyr Leu Gln Pro Thr Leu Pro Pro Val Val Ile Gly															
		130			135				140						
Pro Phe Phe Asp Gly Ser Ile Arg Trp Leu Val Val Leu Ile Ser Met															
		145			150			155			160				
Ala Val Cys Ile Val Ala Met Ile Ile Phe Ser Ser Cys Phe Cys Tyr															
		165			170				175						
Lys His Tyr Cys Lys Ser Ile Ser Ser Arg Gly Arg Tyr Asn Arg Asp															
		180			185				190						
Leu Glu Gln Asp Glu Ala Phe Ile Pro Val Gly Glu Ser Leu Lys Asp															
		195			200				205						
Leu Ile Asp Gln Ser Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu															
		210			215				220						
Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile Ala Lys Gln Ile Gln Met Val Arg Gln Val															
		225			230			235			240				
Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly Lys Trp Arg Gly Glu															
		245			250				255						

Lys Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Thr Glu Glu Ala Ser Trp Phe  
 260 265 270  
 Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Leu Met Arg His Glu Asn Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Gly Ser Trp Thr Gln  
 290 295 300  
 Leu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Asp Tyr His Glu Asn Gly Ser Leu Tyr Asp Phe  
 305 310 315 320  
 Leu Lys Cys Ala Thr Leu Asp Thr Arg Ala Leu Leu Lys Leu Ala Tyr  
 325 330 335  
 Ser Ala Ala Cys Gly Leu Cys His Leu His Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gly Thr  
 340 345 350  
 Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile  
 355 360 365  
 Leu Ile Lys Lys Asn Gly Ser Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala  
 370 375 380  
 Val Lys Phe Asn Ser Asp Thr Asn Glu Val Asp Ile Pro Leu Asn Thr  
 385 390 395 400  
 Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Ser  
 405 410 415  
 Leu Asn Lys Asn His Phe Gln Pro Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ser  
 420 425 430  
 Phe Gly Leu Ile Ile Trp Glu Met Ala Arg Arg Cys Ile Thr Gly Gly  
 435 440 445  
 Ile Val Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asn Met Val Pro Ser Asp  
 450 455 460  
 Pro Ser Tyr Glu Asp Met Arg Glu Val Val Cys Val Lys Arg Leu Arg  
 465 470 475 480  
 Pro Ile Val Ser Asn Arg Trp Asn Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Arg Ala Val  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Lys Leu Met Ser Glu Cys Trp Ala His Asn Pro Ala Ser Arg Leu  
 500 505 510  
 Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Met Val Glu Ser Gln  
 515 520 525  
 Asp Val Lys Ile  
 530

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 15:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 2160 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown  
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO
- (v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal
- (vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:
  - (A) ORGANISM: Mouse
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 10..1524

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 15:

CCCGGGTTAC ATG GCG GAG TCG GCC GGA CCC TCC TCC TTC TTC CCC CTT	48
Met Ala Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Ser Phe Phe Pro Leu	
1 5 10	
GTT GTC CTC CTG CTC GCC CCC AGC GGC GGG TCC GGG CCC CGG GGG ATC	96
Val Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Pro Arg Gly Ile	
15 20 25	
CAG GCT CTG CTG TGT GCG ACC AGC TCC CTA CAG ACC AAC TAC ACC	144
Gln Ala Leu Leu Cys Ala Cys Thr Ser Cys Leu Gln Thr Asn Tyr Thr	
30 35 40 45	
TGT GAG ACA GAT GGG GCT TGC ATG GTC TCC ATC TTT AAC CTG GAT GGC	192
Cys Glu Thr Asp Gly Ala Cys Met Val Ser Ile Phe Asn Leu Asp Gly	
50 55 60	
GTG GAG CAC CAT GTA CGT ACC TCC ATC CCC AAG CTG GAG CTG CCT CCT	240
Val Glu His His Val Arg Thr Cys Ile Pro Lys Val Glu Leu Val Pro	
65 70 75	
GCT GGA AAG CCC TTC TAC TCC CTG AGT TCA GAG GAT CTG CCC AAC ACA	288
Ala Gly Lys Pro Phe Tyr Cys Leu Ser Ser Glu Asp Leu Arg Asn Thr	
80 85 90	
CAC TGC TGC TAT ATT GAC TTC TCC AAC AAG ATT GAC CTC AGG GTC CCC	336
His Cys Cys Tyr Ile Asp Phe Cys Asn Lys Ile Asp Leu Arg Val Pro	
95 100 105	
AGC GGA CAC CTC AAG GAG CCT GCG CAC CCC TCC ATG TGG GGC CCT GTG	384
Ser Gly His Leu Lys Glu Pro Ala His Pro Ser Met Trp Gly Pro Val	
110 115 120 125	
GAG CTG GTC GGC ATC ATC GCC CCC GTC TTC CTC CTC TTC CTT ATC	432
Glu Leu Val Gly Ile Ile Ala Gly Pro Val Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu Ile	
130 135 140	

ATT ATC ATC GTC TTC CTG GTC ATC AAC TAT CAC CAG CGT GTC TAC CAT Ile Ile Ile Val Phe Leu Val Ile Asn Tyr His Gln Arg Val Tyr His 145 150 155	480
AAC CGC CAG AGG TTG GAC ATG GAG GAC CCC TCT TGC GAG ATG TGT CTC Asn Arg Gln Arg Leu Asp Met Glu Asp Pro Ser Cys Glu Met Cys Leu 160 165 170	528
TCC AAA GAC AAG ACG CTC CAG GAT CTC GTC TAC GAC CTC TCC ACG TCA Ser Lys Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Asp Leu Val Tyr Asp Leu Ser Thr Ser 175 180 185	576
GGG TCT GCC TCA GGG TTA CCC CTT TTT GTC CAG CGC ACA GTG CCC CGA Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Phe Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg 190 195 200 205	624
ACC ATT GTT TTA CAA GAG ATT ATC GGC AAG GGC CGG TTC GGG GAA GTC Thr Ile Val Leu Gln Glu Ile Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Phe Gly Glu Val 210 215 220	672
TGG CGT GGT CGC TGG AGG GGT CGT GAC GTG GCT GTG AAA ATC TTC TCT Trp Arg Gly Arg Trp Arg Gly Gly Asp Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser 225 230 235	720
TCT CGT GAA GAA CGG TCT TGG TTC CGT GAA GCA GAG ATC TAC CAG ACC Ser Arg Glu Glu Arg Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Ala Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr 240 245 250	768
GTC ATG CTG CGC CAT GAA AAC ATC CTT GGC TTT ATT GCT GCT GAC AAT Val Met Leu Arg His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Asn 255 260 265	816
AAA GAT AAT GGC ACC TCG ACC CAG CTG TGG CTT GTC TCT GAC TAT CAC Lys Asp Asn Gly Thr Trp Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr His 270 275 280 285	864
GAG CAT GGC TCA CTG TTT GAT TAT CTG AAC CGC TAC ACA GTG ACC ATT Glu His Gly Ser Leu Phe Asp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Tyr Thr Val Thr Ile 290 295 300	912
GAG GGA ATG ATT AAG CTA GCC TTG TCT GCA CCC AGT CCT TTG GCA CAC Glu Gly Met Ile Lys Leu Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His 305 310 315	960
CTG CAT ATG GAG ATT GTG GGC ACT CAA GGG AAG CCG GGA ATT GCT CAT Leu His Met Glu Ile Val Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Gly Ile Ala His 320 325 330	1008
CGA GAC TTG AAG TCA AAG AAC ATC CTG GTG AAA AAA AAT GGC ATG TGT Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Met Cys 335 340 345	1056
GCC ATT GCA GAC CTG GGC CTG GCT GTC CGT CAT GAT GCG GTC ACT GAC Ala Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Arg His Asp Ala Val Thr Asp 350 355 360 365	1104
ACC ATA GAC ATT GCT CCA AAT CAG AGG GTG GGG ACC AAA CGA TAC ATG Thr Ile Asp Ile Ala Pro Asn Gln Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met 370 375 380	1152

GCT CCT GAA GTC CTT GAC GAG ACA ATC AAC ATG AAG CAC TTT GAC TCC Ala Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Asn Met Lys His Phe Asp Ser 385 390 395	1200
TTC AAA TGT GCC GAC ATC TAT GCC CTC GGG CTT GTC TAC TGG GAG ATT Phe Lys Cys Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Tyr Trp Glu Ile 400 405 410	1248
GCA CGA AGA TGC AAT TCT GGA GGA GTC CAT GAA GAC TAT CAA CTG CCG Ala Arg Arg Cys Asn Ser Gly Gly Val His Glu Asp Tyr Gln Leu Pro 415 420 425	1296
TAT TAC GAC TTA GTG CCC TCC GAC CCT TCC ATT GAG GAG ATG CGA AAG Tyr Tyr Asp Leu Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Ile Glu Glu Met Arg Lys 430 435 440 445	1344
GTT GTA TGT GAC CAG AAG CTA CGG CCC AAT GTC CCC AAC TCG TGG CAG Val Val Cys Asp Gln Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Val Pro Asn Trp Trp Gln 450 455 460	1392
AGT TAT GAG GCC TTG CCA GTG ATG GCA AAG ATG ATG CGG GAG TGC TGG Ser Tyr Glu Ala Leu Arg Val Met Gly Lys Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp 465 470 475	1440
TAC GCC AAT GGT GCT GCC CGT CTG ACA GCT CTG CGC ATC AAG AAG ACT Tyr Ala Asn Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr 480 485 490	1488
CTG TCC CAG CTA AGC GTG CAC GAA GAT GTC AAG ATT TAACCTGTT Leu Ser Gln Leu Ser Val Gln Glu Asp Val Lys Ile 495 500 505	1534
CTCTGCCAAC ACAGAGAACCGGGCAGTGA GGATGACTGC AGCCACCGTG CAAGCGTCGT GGAGGCCATAT CCTCTTGTTT CTGCCCCGGCC CTCTGCCAGA GCGCTGGCCT GCAAGAGGG CAGAGCCTGG GAGACCCGGCG CACTCCCGTT GGGTTTGAGA CAGACACTTT TTATATTAC CTCCTGATGG CATGGAGACC TGACCAAATC ATGTACTCAC TCAATGCCAC AACTCAAATC GCTTCAGTGG GAAGTACAGA GACCCAGTGC ATTGGCTGTG CAGGAGCGTG AGGTGCTGG CTCGCCAGGA GCGGCCCGCA TACCTTGTGG TCCACTGGGC TGCAGGTTTT CCTCCAGGG CCAGTCAACT GGCATCAAGA TATTGAGAGG AACCGGAAGT TTCTCCCTCC TTCCCGTAGC AGTCCTGAGC CACACCATCC TTCTCATGGA CATCCGGAGG ACTGCCCTA GAGACACAAAC CTGCTGCCCTG TCTGTCCAGC CAAAGTGGCA TGTGCCGAGG TGTGTCCCAC ATTGTGCCCTG GTCTGTGCCA CGCCCGTGTG TGTGTGTGTG TGTGTGAGTC AGTGTGTGTG TGTACACTTA ACCTGCTTGA GCTTCTGTGC ATGTGT	1594 1654 1714 1774 1834 1894 1954 2014 2074 2134 2160

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 (A) LENGTH: 505 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 16:

Met Ala Glu Ser Ala Gly Ala Ser Ser Phe Phe Pro Leu Val Val Leu  
1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Ala Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Pro Arg Gly Ile Gln Ala Leu  
20 25 30

Leu Cys Ala Cys Thr Ser Cys Leu Gln Thr Asn Tyr Thr Cys Glu Thr  
35 40 45

Asp Gly Ala Cys Met Val Ser Ile Phe Asn Leu Asp Gly Val Glu His  
50 55 60

His Val Arg Thr Cys Ile Pro Lys Val Glu Leu Val Pro Ala Gly Lys  
65 70 75 80

Pro Phe Tyr Cys Leu Ser Ser Glu Asp Leu Arg Asn Thr His Cys Cys  
85 90 95

Tyr Ile Asp Phe Cys Asn Lys Ile Asp Leu Arg Val Pro Ser Gly His  
100 105 110

Leu Lys Glu Pro Ala His Pro Ser Met Trp Gly Pro Val Glu Leu Val  
115 120 125

Gly Ile Ile Ala Gly Pro Val Phe Leu Leu Phe Leu Ile Ile Ile Ile  
130 135 140

Val Phe Leu Val Ile Asn Tyr His Gln Arg Val Tyr His Asn Arg Gln  
145 150 155 160

Arg Leu Asp Met Glu Asp Pro Ser Cys Glu Met Cys Leu Ser Lys Asp  
165 170 175

Lys Thr Leu Gln Asp Leu Val Tyr Asp Leu Ser Thr Ser Gly Ser Gly  
180 185 190

Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Phe Val Gln Arg Thr Val Ala Arg Thr Ile Val  
195 200 205

Leu Gln Glu Ile Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Phe Gly Glu Val Trp Arg Gly  
210 215 220

Arg Trp Arg Gly Gly Asp Val Ala Val Lys Ile Phe Ser Ser Arg Glu  
225 230 235 240

Glu Arg Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Ala Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Met Leu  
245 250 255

Arg His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Asn Lys Asp Asn  
260 265 270

Gly Thr Trp Thr Gln Leu Trp Leu Val Ser Asp Tyr His Glu His Gly  
 275 280 285  
 Ser Leu Phe Asp Tyr Leu Asn Arg Tyr Thr Val Thr Ile Glu Gly Met  
 290 295 300  
 Ile Lys Leu Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly Leu Ala His Leu His Met  
 305 310 315 320  
 Glu Ile Val Gly Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Gly Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Lys Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Met Cys Ala Ile Ala  
 340 345 350  
 Asp Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Arg His Asp Ala Val Thr Asp Thr Ile Asp  
 355 360 365  
 Ile Ala Pro Asn Gln Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Ala Pro Glu  
 370 375 380  
 Val Leu Asp Glu Thr Ile Asn Met Lys His Phe Asp Ser Phe Lys Cys  
 385 390 395 400  
 Ala Asp Ile Tyr Ala Leu Gly Leu Val Tyr Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg  
 405 410 415  
 Cys Asn Ser Gly Gly Val His Glu Asp Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr Tyr Asp  
 420 425 430  
 Leu Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Ile Glu Glu Met Arg Lys Val Val Cys  
 435 440 445  
 Asp Gln Lys Leu Arg Pro Asn Val Pro Asn Trp Trp Gln Ser Tyr Glu  
 450 455 460  
 Ala Leu Arg Val Met Gly Lys Met Met Arg Glu Cys Trp Tyr Ala Asn  
 465 470 475 480  
 Gly Ala Ala Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Lys Lys Thr Leu Ser Gln  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Ser Val Gln Glu Asp Val Lys Ile  
 500 505

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 1952 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: unknown
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: unknown
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iv) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(vi) ORIGINAL SOURCE:  
(A) ORGANISM: Mouse(ix) FEATURE:  
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS  
(B) LOCATION: 187..1692

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 17:

AAGCGGCCGC AGAACGTTGCC GCGCGTGGTGC TCGTAGTGAG GGCGCGGAGG ACCCGGGACC	60
TGGGAAGCGG CGGGCGGCTTA ACTTCGGCTG AATCACACCC ATTGGCGCT GAGCTATGAC	120
AAGAGAGCAA ACAAAAAGTT AAAGGAGCAA CCCGGCCATA AGTGAAGAGA GAAGTTTATT	180
GATAAC ATC CTC TTA CGA AGC TCT CGA AAA TTA AAT GTG GCC ACC ARG	228
Met Leu Leu Arg Ser Ser Gly Lys Leu Asn Val Gly Thr Lys	
1 5 10	
AAG GAG GAT GGA GAG AGT ACA GCC CCC ACC CCT CGG CCC AAG ATC CTA	276
Lys Glu Asp Gly Glu Ser Thr Ala Pro Thr Pro Arg Pro Lys Ile Leu	
15 20 25 30	
CGT TGT AAA TCC CAC CAC CAC TGT CCG GAA GAC TCA GTC AAC AAT ATC	324
Arg Cys Lys Cys His His His Cys Pro Glu Asp Ser Val Asn Asn Ile	
35 40 45	
TGC AGC ACA GAT GGG TAC TGC TTC ACG ATG ATA GAA GAA GAT GAC TCT	372
Cys Ser Thr Asp Gly Tyr Cys Phe Thr Met Ile Glu Glu Asp Asp Ser	
50 55 60	
GGA ATG CCT GTT GTC ACC TCT GGA TGT CTA CGA CTA GAA GGG TCA GAT	420
Gly Met Pro Val Val Thr Ser Gly Cys Leu Gly Leu Glu Gly Ser Asp	
65 70 75	
TTT CAA TGT CGT GAC ACT CCC ATT CCT CAT CAA AGA AGA TCA ATT GAA	468
Phe Gln Cys Arg Asp Thr Pro Ile Pro His Gln Arg Arg Ser Ile Glu	
80 85 90	
TGC TGC ACA GAA AGG AAT GAG TGT AAT AAA GAC CTC CAC CCC ACT CTG	516
Cys Cys Thr Glu Arg Asn Glu Cys Asn Lys Asp Leu His Pro Thr Leu	
95 100 105 110	
CCT CCT CTC AAG GAC AGA GAT TTT GTT GAT GGG CCC ATA CAC CAC AAC	564
Pro Pro Leu Lys Asp Arg Asp Phe Val Asp Gly Pro Ile His His Lys	
115 120 125	
GCC TTG CTT ATC TCT GTG ACT GTC TGT AGT TTA CTC TTG GTC CTC ATT	612
Ala Leu Leu Ile Ser Val Thr Val Cys Ser Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Ile	
130 135 140	
ATT TTA TTC TGT TAC TTC AGG TAT AAA AGA CAA GAA GCC CGA CCT CGG	660
Ile Leu Phe Cys Tyr Phe Arg Tyr Lys Arg Gln Glu Ala Arg Pro Arg	
145 150 155	

TAC AGC ATT CGG CTG GAG CAG GAC GAG ACA TAC ATT CCT CCT GGA GAG Tyr Ser Ile Gly Leu Glu Gln Asp Glu Thr Tyr Ile Pro Pro Gly Glu 160 165 170	708
TCC CTG AGA GAC TTG ATC GAG CAG TCT CAG AGC TCG GGA AGT GGA TCA Ser Leu Arg Asp Leu Ile Glu Gln Ser Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser 175 180 185 190	756
GCG CTC CCT CTG CTG GTC CAA AGG ACA ATA GCT AAG CAA ATT CAG ATG Gly Leu Pro Leu Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile Ala Lys Gln Ile Gln Met 195 200 205	804
GTG AAG CAG ATT CGA AAA CCC CCC TAT GGC GAG GTG TCG TCG ATG GGA AAG Val Lys Gln Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly Lys 210 215 220	852
TGG CGT GGA GAA AAG GTG GCT GTG AAA GTG TTC TTC ACC ACG GAG GAA Trp Arg Gly Glu Lys Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Thr Glu Glu 225 230 235	900
GCC AGC TGG TTC CGA GAG ACT GAG ATA TAT CAG ACG GTC CTG ATG CGG Ala Ser Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Leu Met Arg 240 245 250	948
CAT GAG AAT ATT CTG GGG TTC ATT GCT GCA GAT ATC AAA GGG ACT GGG His Glu Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Gly 255 260 265 270	996
TCC TGG ACT CAG TTG TAC CTC ATC ACA GAC TAT CAT GAA AAC GGC TCC Ser Trp Thr Gln Leu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Asp Tyr His Glu Asn Gly Ser 275 280 285	1044
CTT TAT GAC TAT CTG AAA TCC ACC ACC TTA GAC GCA AAG TCC ATG CTG Leu Tyr Asp Tyr Leu Lys Ser Thr Thr Leu Asp Ala Lys Ser Met Leu 290 295 300	1092
AAG CTA GCC TAC TCC TCT GTC AGC CGC CTA TCC CAT TTA CAC ACG GAA Lys Leu Ala Tyr Ser Ser Val Ser Gly Leu Cys His Leu His Thr Glu 305 310 315	1140
ATC TTT AGC ACT CAA CGC AAG CCA GCA ATC GCC CAT CGA GAC TTG AAA Ile Phe Ser Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys 320 325 330	1188
AGT AAA AAC ATC CTG GTG AAG AAA AAT GGA ACT TGC TGC ATA GCA GAC Ser Lys Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Thr Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp 335 340 345 350	1236
CTG GGC TTG GCT GTC AAG TTC ATT AGT GAC ACA AAT GAG GTT GAC ATC Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Lys Phe Ile Ser Asp Thr Asn Glu Val Asp Ile 355 360 365	1284
CCA CCC AAC ACC CGG GTT GGC ACC AAG CGC TAT ATG CCT CCA GAA GTC Pro Pro Asn Thr Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Pro Pro Glu Val 370 375 380	1332
CTG GAC GAG AGC TTG AAT AGA AAC CAT TTC CAG TCC TAC ATT ATG GCT Leu Asp Glu Ser Leu Asn Arg Asn His Phe Gln Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala 385 390 395	1380

GAC ATG TAC AGC TTT CGA CTC ATC CTC TGG CAG ATT GCA AGG AGA TGT Asp Met Tyr Ser Phe Gly Leu Ile Leu Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Cys 400 405 410	1428
GTT TCT GGA GGT ATA GTG GAA GAA TAC CAG CTT CCC TAT CAC GAC CTG Val Ser Gly Gly Ile Val Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr His Asp Leu 415 420 425 430	1476
GTG CCC ACT GAC CCT TCT TAT GAG GAC ATG AGA GAA ATT GTC TGC ATG Val Pro Ser Asp Pro Ser Tyr Glu Asp Met Arg Glu Ile Val Cys Met 435 440 445	1524
AAG AAG TTA CGG CCT TCA TTC CCC AAT CGA TGG AGC AGT GAT GAG TGT Lys Lys Leu Arg Pro Ser Phe Pro Asn Arg Trp Ser Ser Asp Glu Cys 450 455 460	1572
CTC AGG CAG ATG GGG AAG CTT ATG ACA GAG TGC TGG CGG CAG AAT CCT Leu Arg Gln Met Gly Lys Leu Met Thr Glu Cys Trp Ala Gln Asn Pro 465 470 475	1620
CCC TCC AGG CTG ACG GCC CTG AGA GTT AAG AAA ACC CTT GCC AAA ATG Ala Ser Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Val Lys Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Met 480 485 490	1668
TCA GAG TCC CAG GAC ATT AAA CTC TGACGTCAGA TACTTGCGGA CAGAGCAAGA Ser Glu Ser Gln Asp Ile Lys Leu 495 500	1722
ATTTCACAGA AGCATCGTTA CCCCAAGCCT TGAACGTTAG CCTACTGCC AGTGACTTCA GACTTTCCCTG GAAGAGAGCA CGGTGGGCAG ACACAGAGGA ACCCAGAAC ACGGATTCA CATGGCTTTC TGAGGAGGAG AAACCTGTTG GGTAACCTGT TCAAGATATG ATGGATGTTG CTTTCTAAGA AAGCCCTGTA TTTGAATT CCATTTTTT ATAAAAAAA	1782 1842 1902 1952

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 18:

## (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 502 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 18:

Met Leu Leu Arg Ser Ser Gly Lys Leu Asn Val Gly Thr Lys Lys Glu  
 1 5 10 15

Asp Gly Glu Ser Thr Ala Pro Thr Pro Arg Pro Lys Ile Leu Arg Cys  
 20 25 30

Lys Cys His His Cys Pro Glu Asp Ser Val Asn Asn Ile Cys Ser  
 35 40 45

Thr Asp Gly Tyr Cys Phe Thr Met Ile Glu Glu Asp Asp Ser Gly Met  
 50 55 60

Pro Val Val Thr Ser Gly Cys Leu Gly Leu Glu Gly Ser Asp Phe Gln  
 65 70 75 80

Cys Arg Asp Thr Pro Ile Pro His Gln Arg Arg Ser Ile Glu Cys Cys  
 85 90 95

Thr Glu Arg Asn Glu Cys Asn Lys Asp Leu His Pro Thr Leu Pro Pro  
 100 105 110

Leu Lys Asp Arg Asp Phe Val Asp Gly Pro Ile His His Lys Ala Leu  
 115 120 125

Leu Ile Ser Val Thr Val Cys Ser Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Ile Ile Leu  
 130 135 140

Phe Cys Tyr Phe Arg Tyr Lys Arg Gln Glu Ala Arg Pro Arg Tyr Ser  
 145 150 155 160

Ile Gly Leu Glu Gln Asp Glu Thr Tyr Ile Pro Pro Gly Glu Ser Leu  
 165 170 175

Arg Asp Leu Ile Glu Gln Ser Gln Ser Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu  
 180 185 190

Pro Leu Leu Val Gln Arg Thr Ile Ala Lys Gln Ile Gln Met Val Lys  
 195 200 205

Gln Ile Gly Lys Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Val Trp Met Gly Lys Trp Arg  
 210 215 220

Gly Glu Lys Val Ala Val Lys Val Phe Phe Thr Thr Glu Glu Ala Ser  
 225 230 235 240

Trp Phe Arg Glu Thr Glu Ile Tyr Gln Thr Val Leu Met Arg His Glu  
 245 250 255

Asn Ile Leu Gly Phe Ile Ala Ala Asp Ile Lys Gly Thr Gly Ser Trp  
 260 265 270

Thr Gln Leu Tyr Leu Ile Thr Asp Tyr His Glu Asn Gly Ser Leu Tyr  
 275 280 285

Asp Tyr Leu Lys Ser Thr Thr Leu Asp Ala Lys Ser Met Leu Lys Leu  
 290 295 300

Ala Tyr Ser Ser Val Ser Gly Leu Cys His Leu His Thr Glu Ile Phe  
 305 310 315 320

Ser Thr Gln Gly Lys Pro Ala Ile Ala His Arg Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys  
 325 330 335

Asn Ile Leu Val Lys Lys Asn Gly Thr Cys Cys Ile Ala Asp Leu Gly  
 340 345 350

Leu Ala Val Lys Phe Ile Ser Asp Thr Asn Glu Val Asp Ile Pro Pro  
 355 360 365

Asn Thr Arg Val Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met Pro Pro Glu Val Leu Asp  
 370 375 380

Glu Ser Leu Asn Arg Asn His Phe Gln Ser Tyr Ile Met Ala Asp Met  
 385 390 395 400

Tyr Ser Phe Gly Leu Ile Leu Trp Glu Ile Ala Arg Arg Cys Val Ser  
 405 410 415

Gly Gly Ile Val Glu Glu Tyr Gln Leu Pro Tyr His Asp Leu Val Pro  
 420 425 430

Ser Asp Pro Ser Tyr Glu Asp Met Arg Glu Ile Val Cys Met Lys Lys  
 435 440 445

Leu Arg Pro Ser Phe Pro Asn Arg Trp Ser Ser Asp Glu Cys Leu Arg  
 450 455 460

Gln Met Gly Lys Leu Met Thr Glu Cys Trp Ala Gln Asn Pro Ala Ser  
 465 470 475 480

Arg Leu Thr Ala Leu Arg Val Lys Lys Thr Leu Ala Lys Met Ser Glu  
 485 490 495

Ser Gln Asp Ile Lys Leu  
 500

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 19:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 19:

GGGGATCCTG TTGTGAAGGN AATATGTC

28

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 20:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO
- (iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

80

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 20:

GGGATCCGTC GCAGTCAAAA TTTT

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 21:

GGGGATCCGC GATATATTAA AAGCAA

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 22:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: YES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 22:

CGGAATTCTC GTGCCATATA

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 37 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

81

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 23:

ATTCAAAGGGC ACATCAACTT CATTGTGTC ACTGTTG

37

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 24:

GCGGATCCAC CATGGCGGAG TCGGCC

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 25:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs  
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid  
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(iii) HYPOTHETICAL: NO

(iii) ANTI-SENSE: NO

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 25:

AACACCGGGC CGGGATGAT

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
(A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids  
(B) TYPE: amino acid  
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(v) FRAGMENT TYPE: internal

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 26:

Gly Xaa Gly Xaa Xaa Gly  
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 27:

Asp Phe Lys Ser Arg Asn  
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 28:

Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys Asn  
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 6 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 29:

Gly Thr Lys Arg Tyr Met  
1 5